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THE

DESCRIPTION

OF

CORSICA,

WITH AN

ACCOUNT OF ITS UNION

TO THE

CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

INCLUDING THE

LIFE OF GENERAL PAOLI,

AND

THE MEMORIAL

84858

PRESENTED TO THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF FRANCE,

UPON THE

FORESTS IN THAT ISLAND.

WITH

A PLAN HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO BOTH STATES,

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP OF CORSICA.

DEDICATED TO HIS MAJESTY.

BY FREDERICK,

SON OF THE LATE THEODORE, KING OF CORSICA.

LONDON:

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1795.

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To the KING.

PERMIT me to lay before your Majeſty the Deſcription of Corſica, a Kingdom to which the late King Theodore had the beſt of rights by the unſolicited invitation, and voluntary ſubmiſſion of the People, his ſalutary laws, and the manner, truly paternal, he governed them. But his virtues found a ſtrong adverſary in the times. Several Sovereigns leagued againſt him, and a diſgraceful dungeon, in this very Metropolis, was his reward.

May

May your Majeſty's reign over the Corſicans be permanent, and peaceable, and may the Britiſh Flag ride for ever triumphant in thoſe Seas by this new acquiſition. Theſe were the views of that ſacrificed Monarch. Theſe are the wiſhes of him, who is, with the greateſt veneration,

your Majeſty's

moſt obedient

moſt devoted, and

moſt humble ſervant,

FREDERICK,

SON OF THE LATE THEODORE, KING OF CORSICA.

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TUSCAN SEA
MARIANA
LIGURIAN SEA
A NEW and ACCURATE
Map
of the Island
of
CORSICA.
A Scale of Miles
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Straits of Bonifacio

DESCRIPTION

OF

CORSICA.

THE moſt conſiderable Iſlands in the Mediterranean are, Sicily, Sardinia, and Corſica. They make part of Italy, and have always been deemed its ramparts; their natural language is the Italian; they profeſs the Catholic religion, and acknowledge the ſupremacy of the Pope; but, being governed by different ſovereigns they differ from each other in their cuſtoms and laws.

Sicily holds the firſt rank, Sardinia the ſecond, and Corſica the third.

Sicily was called by the Grecks *Trinacria* on account of its triangular form. This

iſland is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples, towards *Abruzzo*, by a ſhort ſtrait, which is called *Il Faro di Meſſina*. Its paſſage is dangerous on account of Scylla and Charybdis; the one being a rock under water and the other a whirling abſorbing vortex.

This iſland is two hundred miles long and upwards, from the *Faro* to *Capo Boco*, and one hundred and fifty-eight miles broad, from *Punta di Melazzo* to *Capo Paſſaro*. It is immenſely rich in antiques, monuments, and curioſities both of art and nature.

There is a burning mountain, which the ancients called Ætna, conſtantly vomiting forth bituminous ſubſtance. It is, however, very ſingular, that its environs ſhould be ſmiling in verdure, and be very fertile.

Sicily, before its being ſubdued by the Romans, was the nurſery of arts, belles lettres, ſciences, poets, hiſtorians, generals, and tyrants. The greateſt, and moſt cruel

of

of thoſe tyrants, were Agathocles, Phalaris, and the two Dioniſij, father and ſon; of whom Plutarch amply ſpeaks in the lives of Dion and Timoleon. Its principal cities are, Palermo, Meſſina, Catania, Agrigento, and Syracuſe. Palermo is the capital, and the reſidence of the Vice-roy. The nobility is ancient and numerous. There are two univerſities, Palermo and Catania; three archbiſhopricks, and nine biſhopricks.

The ſoil is ſo fertile in oil, wine, grains, and fruits, that it was called the granary of Rome.

Its air is pure and ſalubrious; the inhabitants are very ſober and long lived; they are computed to amount to one million and three hundred thouſand. It abounds in cattle and game, and the ſea around it is full of all ſorts of fiſh; the ports and havens are very commodious, and trade and commerce in a very flouriſhing ſtate.

Sardinia was called by the ancients *Ichnuſa*, or *Sandalinis*, on account of its figure, which reſembles the impreſſion of a man's foot. It is ſaid that Sardus, ſon of the Lybian Hercules, brought a colony to this iſland, and that he gave it the name by which it is now known. Sardina is one hundred and fifty miles in length, and ninety in breadth; there is one archbiſhoprick, and ſeven biſhopricks; it abounds in wine, oil, grains, orange, citron trees, and other delicious fruits; it has alſo plenty of cattle and game; there are ſome mines of gold, ſilver, lead, and copper; its ſea is full of fiſh; the principal and moſt lucrative fiſhery is that of the Coral. The air, however, is unhealthy, which is one reaſon why it is not well peopled, its inhabitants amounting only to four hundred and twenty thouſand. Cagliari is its capital.

There grows an herb in this iſland of a very ſingular nature. This herb reſembles the *Meliſſa*, and is ſaid to have this extraordinary

dinary quality, that whoever ſwallows the ſmalleſt quantity of it is immediately deprived of his ſenſes, and ſeized with a continual fit of laughter. It is a convulſion. The Romans called it *Riſus Sardonicus*, Sardonic Laughter; and if proper remedies are not applied in time, the patient will inevitably die laughing.

Corſica is about one hundred and fifty miles in length, fifty in breadth, and three hundred and twenty in circumference; its inhabitants amount to about one hundred and twenty thouſand; it was called by the Greeks *Cyrnos*, Therapne or Corſis, and by the Romans Corſica; it extends in length between the forty-firſt and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and in breadth from twenty-ſix degrees ten minutes to twenty-ſeven degrees fifteen minutes eaſt longitude.

It has the republic of Genoa to the north, the eccleſiaſtical patrimony to the eaſt, the iſland of Sardinia (from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait of nine miles broad) to the ſouth, and the ſea of Provence to the weſt.

It is divided in two parts; namely *Banda di dentro* and *Banda di fuori*, or *di quá dai monti* and *di lá dai monti*. Baſtia is the capital of that part called *di quá dai monti*, this ſide of the mountains; and Ajaccio of that part called *di lá dai monti*, beyond the mountains.

Theſe diviſions are again ſubdivided into juriſdictions; theſe into pieves, or pariſhes, and the latter into villages.

The country is mountainous and rocky, the climate temperate, the ſoil fertile, but the air is remarkably unhealthy.

It contains immenſe foreſts of trees of different kinds; ſuch as oaks, holmy oaks, pines, firs, corks, beeches, aſhes, cheſnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, citrons, and many others.

It is from Corſican oaks that the Genoeſe uſed to build their ſhips, and thoſe which they diſpoſed of to other European powers. Many of the French ſhips of war were built at Genoa with Corſican timber.

Its productions conſiſt in wine, oil, corn, legumes, wax, honey, and various fruits of the delicious kind.

Corſican honey is not ſo ſweet as that which is made in other countries; it is bitteriſh, or tartiſh, termed in Italian *agro dolce.* The reaſon of its bitterneſs is, becauſe the bees feed upon the flowers of box-wood, with which this iſland abounds. The natives think that this honey contributes to longevity; they therefore eat of it frequently, and in large quantities.

In this iſland there is a vaſt number of mulberry-trees, the leaves of which, when tender, ſerve as food to ſilk worms. This wonderful inſect is like a caterpillar, undergoes four changes, and at laſt comes out of the cod like a butterfly, with four wings and ſeveral feet. Its original is from China, the beſt ordered, the beſt cultivated, the moſt fertile, and the moſt abundant part of the known world. That country ſupplies Europe with many delicious things, which nature has denied to this hemiſphere. It

is much to be lamented, that its political ſyſtem has not yet reached this part of the globe; for there is great reaſon to believe that it is more ſolid and rational than any other in Europe, as it has ſubſiſted in its original purity more than four thouſand years ſince its firſt inſtitution, without having undergone the leaſt alteration in any of its laws, manners, language, or even mode of clothing, a ſtrong proof of its perfection; which is ſtill farther confirmed by the behaviour of the Tartars Mancheux, who, after having conquered that vaſt empire in the year 1644, ſubmitted themſelves to the laws, cuſtoms, and religion of the people they had ſubdued. It were to be wiſhed, therefore, that we had an ample and perfect account of the Chineſe legiſlature; of which to this day, we have ſome fragments only; for ſurely nothing can be more uſeful, and even more neceſſary, to a Prince, than a full knowledge of the laws of foreign countries, which would enable him to diſcern what was good or bad in each, and teach him how to prevent or reform the

abuſes

abuſes which might creep into the police, the judicature, the adminiſtration of finances, the military diſcipline, and all the other parts of his own government. To return to the point: The inſect in queſtion paſſed from China into Perſia and from thence into Europe. It is from Corſican ſilk that the Genoeſe fabricate the greateſt part of their damaſks and velvets. The French alſo uſe a great quantity in their manufactures at Lyons.

This iſland has many rivers. The moſt conſiderable are the *Gueld* and the *Tavignano*. It is watered beſides by a number of ſprings and rivulets, that give it a pleaſing verdure, and make it very agreeable to the eye. Its waters are very clear, light, uncommonly wholeſome, and grateful to the palate.

There is a lake called *Il ſtagno di Diana*; in which the ſalt is found without any proceſs, merely by the heat of the ſun; and in the juriſdiction of Vico there are mineral waters.

On

On mount Gradaccio there are two lakes, called *Creno* and *Ino*, at ſome diſtance from each other. The waters of the firſt are ſoapy, and ſo hot, that, upon throwing a dog, or cat, or any other ſmall animal, into them, and letting it remain ſome time, the fleſh comes off the bones, and leaves only a ſkeleton.

The water of the ſecond is ſo cold, that if a bottle of red wine be immerſed in it, for a few minutes, the liquor loſes its colour, as well as its taſte, and aſſumes the qualities of the water.

Towards the middle of the iſland is a rivulet, called *Reſtonica*, a pretended corruption of the Latin words, *res unica*. Its waters have indeed a very remarkable quality: If a piece of wood be left in it for a few hours, it becomes quite white. The ruſtieſt iron, under the ſame circumſtances, will ſoon appear as if it were ſilvered. Its waters are very wholeſome; the natives find it as a ſpecific for the dropſy.

There

There are mines of iron, lead, copper, and ſilver; quarries of marble of different colours; ſalines, and beds of ſaltpetre.

On ſome mountains is found a kind of rock-cryſtal, which is very tranſparent, and ſo hard, that it will ſtrike fire againſt ſteel. The Corſicans generally uſe it as flints to their fire arms. It is very remarkable, that every piece of this cryſtal has naturally five ſides, as if it had been regularly cut by a lapidary.

The land is ploughed by oxen; theſe are ſmall, and not in great number. The Corſicans make no other uſe of them than that juſt mentioned, as they ſeldom eat beef, preferring mutton or goat's fleſh to it.

Almoſt all the mountains, excepting ſome of the higheſt, which are rocks buried in ſnow, are covered with a light ſandy earth, which is abundantly fertile when cultivated.

Between theſe mountains are ſituated the moſt pleaſing valleys, which might be rendered

dered by cultivation extremely fruitful, moſt of them being watered by rivers or ſmaller ſtreams, whoſe courſe might be eaſily diverted, as all theſe valleys have declivities, along which ſerpentine brooks might convey the winding waters at pleaſure.

The paſturage is rich, and in great plenty, affording ſubſiſtence to numbers of cattle, and particularly to ſheep. Theſe are almoſt all black, their wool, however, is very fine.

Their flocks are never houſed, but are kept on the mountains, where they find ſufficient paſture from the beginning of May to the month of October. At the approach of winter they are driven into the valleys, where it never ſnows, and where they find alſo ſufficient ſuſtenance, particularly in the declivities of the mountains bordering on the ſea. The ſhepherds build themſelves occaſional huts with the branches of trees, which they cover with ſtraw, and in which they reſide with their wives and children. They ſubſiſt chiefly on milk diet,

are emigrants that have no fixed habitations, nor belong to any particular pariſh.

There is alſo a prodigious number of ſwine; they are all black like the wild boars, and for the moſt part of a mixed breed.

Poultry and game are in the greateſt plenty. There are no wolves, nor rabbits, but a great number of foxes.

There is a wild animal reſembling a goat, which the Corſicans call *Muffoli*. This creature is ſo nimble, that it ſprings from one rock to another at an amazing diſtance, and is generally taken in a ſnare. By a ſtrange ſingularity, however, he attaches himſelf to the firſt perſon that ſpits into his mouth, and ever after follows him up and down like a ſpaniel.

There are mules, and horſes, both of a ſmall ſize, but well made and ſtrong. The horſes are ſpirited, and extremely ſure-footed, traverſing the moſt difficult moun-

tains without being ſhod, and running over ſtones without ſtumbling.

The dogs are large, fierce, and treacherous, and ſo ſtrong that they ſet upon the wild boars, and overpower them.

According to Pliny, there were formerly no leſs than three and thirty towns in the iſland, but at this time there are only nine: theſe are *Baſtia*, *San Fiorenzo*, *Calvi*, *Ajaccio*, *Bonifacio*, *Porto Vecchio*, *Aleria*, *Mariana*, and *Corte*. Theſe towns never had any other fortification, or fences, but thoſe which common ſenſe ſuggeſted before the uſing of artillery; that is to ſay a ditch, a rampart wall, and tower.

The whole coaſt of this iſland is full of gulfs, and harbours, or havens. The havens of San Fiorenzo, of Calvi, of Porto, of Sagone, of Ajaccio, of Valinco, of Bonifacio, and of Porto Vecchio are the beſt.

There are beſides other ſmall harbours, which the Corſicans call *Calles*, and theſe

are that of Algajola, of Giralatte, of Figaro, and many others of this kind, where ſmall veſſels can enter with ſafety.

Baſtia is the largeſt town, and is well peopled. It contains about five thouſand inhabitants. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and its inequalities render it very inconvenient. The ſtreets are badly paved and very narrow. Its inhabitants are looked upon to be good mariners. Formerly they practiſed piracy. Its port is ſmall and the entrance dangerous on account of rocks at the mouth of it. The port as well as the own is commanded by a citadel, which, however, is indifferently fortified.

San Fiorenzo has upwards of one hundred houſes. The air is unwholeſome, but the harbour, or rather the haven, is commodious, and ſafe.

Calvi is more conſiderable. It contains upwards of two hundred and forty houſes. Its citadel is very ſtrong both by nature and art,

art, and the harbour better than that of San Fiorenzo.

Sagone was formerly a well peopled town, and the ſeat of a biſhop, at preſent it exiſts no more. There is, however, a good port.

Ajaccio is the fineſt town in the whole iſland, and the beſt ſituated. This town together with its juriſdiction contains four thouſand ſix hundred and fifty families. The houſes are well built, the ſtreets ſtrait and well paved, and the ſuburbs embelliſhed with beautiful buildings. There are fine walks on the right and the left of the town, towards the ſea, as well as on the mole, which is an excellent one. Its harbour, or rather its gulf, is the ſafeſt, the largeſt and the moſt commodious in the whole iſland. There is a rock before the mole which could eaſily be mined and ſprung in the month of February, or March, when the ſea is low. If this were done the largeſt ſhips might anchor with ſafety near the mole. Its citadel is regularly fortified, but cannot make a long reſiſtance.

In

In this gulf there is a fiſhery of coral, which is of three ſorts, red, white, and black.

The harbour of Valinco, though not ſo ſpacious as that of Ajaccio, is nevertheleſs equally ſafe and commodious.

Bonifacio is ſituated in the ſouthern part of the iſland towards Sardinia, and is ſeparated from it by a narrow ſtrait of nine miles. Here is a very good harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle. The town contains about five hundred families, who are extremely induſtrious. In this gulf there is alſo a fiſhery of coral.

Porto Vecchio was formerly a very conſiderable town, but is now quite deſerted, on account of the bad air occaſioned by ſwamps. Here are not above ſeventy families. The harbour, however, is ſafe.

Aleria and Mariana labour under the ſame inconvenience, theſe two towns being

very thinly inhabited on account of their unwholeſomeneſs.

Corte is ſituated almoſt in the centre of the iſland. It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains. There is a good old caſtle. The town and its juriſdiction contains upwards of three thouſand families.

For the thorough ſatisfaction of the reader, we have inſerted at the end of this work a correct ſtatement of the population of the whole iſland.

There are five biſhopricks, namely, that of Ajaccio, Calvi, Aleria, Bonifacio, and Nebbio. This latter has undergone the ravages of time. It is reduced at preſent to a heap of ruins. Its biſhop reſides at Baſtia.

Corſica ſwarms with prieſts and monks, the greateſt part of whom are of mean ſentiments, and extremely ignorant; they are held, nevertheleſs, in great veneration by the common people, as their teachers and directors,

directors, in point of religion, are received every where with open arms, and regarded as maſters of the houſe *Padroni di Caſa.* Theſe eccleſiaſticks are as turbulent, and as ſeditious as the ſeculars. They have been the firebrands of every revolution that has happened in that country, and have encouraged the people to take up arms againſt their ſovereign.

There is a Greek colony, which has been eſtabliſhed in that iſland ever ſince the year one thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix. They are the deſcendants of thoſe ancient Spartans, whoſe actions and manner of ſpeaking all nations have admired, but no one ever has imitated. They were virtuous from principle, honour, and emulation. Patriotiſm, courage, firmneſs, ſobriety, and the military ſcience, conſtituted their character truly manly; in ſo much, that Diogenes, the cynic, coming from Sparta, and going to Corinth, being aſked whence he came? replied "That he was coming from "a country inhabited by men, and was go-

"ing to one inhabited by women." In fact, Sparta has given the world a number of very great men, particularly in the art of war. From them we have many maxims, regulations, and manœuvres, which Generals make uſe of to this day. To them we owe the evolutions which a corps makes in order to keep its ground, or to gain another, namely the ſquare, thereby being able to face the enemy on every ſide. We owe alſo to them the attack in column, and ſeveral other evolutions, the detail of which would lead us too far from our preſent undertaking. We ſhall only ſay, That Philip, King of Macedonia, and his ſon Alexander the Great, though they bore a mortal enmity to the Lacedemonians, and found fault with every thing they did, yet they preferred the Spartan evolutions to the Macedonians, and practiſed them to advantage in their conqueſts. Several of thoſe evolutions have been elucidated, and inculcated by the Chevalier Folard, and the late King of Pruſſia adopted them with ſucceſs in ſome of the battles which he fought with the Auſtrians.

The Lacedemonians did not confine themſelves to precepts only. They invented alſo ſome arms, among which was a ſingular ſword. This ſword was ſhort and crooked like a ſcythe. They ſaid, that it ſhould be ſhort for people like themſelves, who deſired to cloſe with the enemy; upon which Archilogus ſaid,

" Slings they deſpiſe, and ſcorn to ſend from far,
" The flying dart, and wage a diſtant war,
" But hand to hand the truſty ſword they wield,
" Do all the dreadful buſineſs of the field."

Their whole life was employed in ſtudying how to die glorioufly. Other nations ran to victory when it was almoſt certain, but the Lacedemonians ran to death even when they were ſure of it. " It is very ſhameful," Seneca ſaid, " for any man to run away, but " it would be unpardonable in a Spartan " even to think of it." They were ſo delicate on that point, that they baniſhed Archilogus from Sparta for ſaying in jeſt, " That " it would be wiſer to run away than to " fall ſword in hand," they maintaining

 that

that the courageous ought to ſave themſelves by their hands, fighting till they either get the victory or fall in the combat, whilſt poltroons will ſave themſelves by their legs.

As long as the Spartans religiouſly obſerved the wiſe inſtitutions of Lycurgus, they were invincible, but as ſoon as they neglected them, and beſtowed their time, labour, and induſtry, upon corrupting themſelves by ignoble pleaſures, diſſipations, and riots, they loſt the pre-eminence which they had held over Greece, were defeated by Pelopidas and Epaminondas, afterwards were ſubdued by Philip, King of Macedonia, then by the Romans, and at laſt enſlaved by the Turks, in the year 1460. Theſe barbarians overturned and deſtroyed every veſtige of that illuſtrious nation, and now the enquiring traveller can find nothing but the barren ſpot where Sparta ſtood.

After that period, the Lacedemonians began to emigrate; and the colony we are ſpeaking of, landed in Corſica in the

year 1676. They preferred this iſland to any other habitation more agreeably ſituated, merely becauſe being mountainous and rough, it preſented them with the image of their native country.

The Republic of Genoa granted them ſome large tracts of land, which had not been cultivated for many centuries. The want of culture is the reaſon why Corſica has always been conſidered as ſterile and unproductive. Thoſe tracts of land were called *Paonia*, *Revida*, and *Salogna*. They eſtabliſhed themſelves in *Paonia*, where they built five villages; namely, *Salico*, *Corona*, *Paucone*, *Rondellino*, and *Monte Roſſo*. They cultivated it ſo well, that in a ſhort time it afforded them all the comforts of life. But the Corſicans, growing envious of the proſperity of theſe new ſettlers, roſe in a maſs, and deſtroyed their ſettlements. There is a certain depravity in ſome men which induces them to injure others without any benefit to themſelves. Thoſe induſtrious emigrants, unwilling to expoſe themſelves

to further injuries and loſſes, abandoned agriculture, and retired to Ajaccio. Uſed to viciſſitudes, they were no ways dejected. Recollecting their origin, they reſumed their ancient military inſtitution; regimented themſelves for the ſervice of the Republic of Genoa, and appointed *Stephanopoli* to be their commander, who was the moſt reſpectable man among them, and he diſciplined them ſo well, and rendered them ſo ſubmiſſive and obedient, and at the ſame time ſo bold, reſolute, and daring, that they were as loth to incur blame as they were ardent to gain honour and glory; and on all occaſions fought as valiantly under him, as they would have done under the eye of Lycurgus himſelf.

Under the dependence of Corſica there is a ſmall iſland, called *Capraja*, formerly belonging to the family of *de Maro*, a family once very powerful in Corſica. The diſtance between theſe two iſlands is computed to be ſeven or eight leagues. Capraja is but ſix leagues in circumference. In ancient

times

times it was inhabited by Monks only, who had renounced all commerce with the world, had devoted themſelves to prayer and abſtinence, and profeſſed celibacy, a kind of life which the wiſe Lycurgus and ſeveral other legiſlators had forbidden, becauſe it was contrary to the dictates of nature, and deſtructive to the propagation of the human ſpecies. While theſe Monks, plunged in ſloth, inhabited this iſland, it was a heap of weeds, briars, and thorns. *Jacopo de Maro*, a man of noble and enlarged ideas drove them out of it, demoliſhed their convents, and invited over men who got their ſubſiſtence by labour, and theſe cultivated Capraja ſo well, that it produces now in plenty all ſorts of grain, wine, oil, and whatever elſe is neceſſary for the comforts and conveniencies of life. There is a borough which contains about ſeven hundred inhabitants. It is protected by a ſtrong caſtle built upon a hill. The Republic of Genoa afterwards diſpoſſeſſed Jacopo de Maro of that iſland, and ever ſince they have kept a ſtrong garriſon in it.

REVOLUTION

REVOLUTION OF CORSICA.

THE preceding is an accurate deſcription of the ſituation, clime, ſoil, and productions of Corſica, which notwithſtanding the many gifts, it is abundantly furniſhed with by provident nature, has always been miſerably poor, never having been able to ſupply the neceſſary expences for its civil and military eſtabliſhments, and having always proved a dead weight on the different ſovereigns who have poſſeſſed it. But poverty, inſtead of dejecting their ſpirits, made them bold, reſolute, and valiant, in ſo much that whenever they found themſelves oppreſſed, they readily took up arms againſt their oppreſſors, howſoever powerful and opulent they might be. Their invincible courage and ſteady abhorrence to ſlavery, which they had ſhown in a long ſeries of ſtruggles, impreſſed the citizen of Geneva (Rouſſeau,

in

in the Social Contract) with the following ſentiment:

" Il eſt encore en Europe un pays capa-
" ble de legiſlation. C'eſt l'Iſle de Corſe.
" La valeur, et la conſtance, avec la quelle
" ce brave peuple a ſcu recouvrer, et de-
" fendre ſa liberté, meriteroit bien que
" quelque homme ſage lui apprit à la
" conſerver. J'ai quelque preſſentiment,
" qu'un jour cette petite iſle étonnera
" l'Europe."

Many other eminent authors have written alſo on the ſame ſubject, among whom was the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay. This lady recommended a democratical government, drew a ſketch of it, and addreſſed it to Signor Paoli, the Corſican leader, who had it in contemplation to eſtabliſh in Corſica that form of government, and her memorable letter begins thus;

" Warm wiſhes for the welfare of your-
" ſelf and illuſtrious countrymen, re-
" nowned Paoli! are the motives which
" ſtimu-

" ſtimulate me to addreſs you on the
" important ſubject of Corſican liberty.—
" Free eſtabliſhments are ſubjects I have
" ſtudied with care, and the ſtrong rumours
" which prevail, that the Corſicans are
" going to eſtabliſh a Republic, makes me
" addreſs you, as if this was the deter-
" mined point to which your views are
" turned."

Mrs. Macauley, after laying down the rules which ſhe thought efficient for ſuch an eſtabliſhment, concludes her letter in the following words:

" That there was no perſon ſo capable
" for this high employment as Signor Paoli,
" who having long directed the councils of
" a brave people in the glorious ſtruggle of
" liberty, ſhould finiſh his career by making
" that liberty beneficial, and permanent.
" This is an opportunity of immortalizing
" your name, renowned Paoli! which few
" men have had within their power, and
" fewer have had wiſdom enough to ſeize
" on, but rather through their folly have

" turned

" turned it to diſgrace and infamy. But
" that you may be ranked among the fore-
" moſt of mortals with Timoleon, Lycur-
" gus, Solon, and Brutus, is the ſincere
" wiſh of your great admirer,

" and very humble ſervant,

" CATHERINE MACAULAY."

After this addreſs, ſo flattering to Paoli, it may not be improper to give the reader ſome account of his origin, his education, and talents, and how he came to be the firſt man in authority and power in that iſland.

His Chriſtian name is Paſqual, and Giacinto was that of his father. Giacinto Paoli was created Marquis, by King Theodore, who appointed him afterwards his High Treaſurer, and on that Monarch's departure from Corſica was a member of the Regency. Paſqual Paoli was educated at Naples under the Jeſuits. He made a great progreſs in the different branches of polite literature, as well as in their ſyſtem of politics, learning with avidity the latent precepts of advancing in life, and the art of managing mens' tempers

tempers and paſſions. He was active and ſober, never indulging idleneſs, or abandoning himſelf to the groſs pleaſures of ſenſuality, which not only enervate the vigor and the ſtrength of the body, but blunt the acuteneſs of every faculty of the mind; with theſe ſingular advantages and a great ſagacity and penetration, Paoli from Naples went to Corſica among rude and uncouth people, who were ſtrangers to thoſe mental embelliſhments, and to political intrigues, but who were cut out for the executive buſineſs of war, and wholly given to recover their liberty by a ſtubborn courage. He officiated at firſt as Secretary to Doctor Caffori, a phyſician, and his kinſman, who was at the head of the malcontents. Caffori was aſſaſſinated, and Paoli ſtrove to attain the high poſt which the deceaſed had occupied. But he met with a powerful opponent in the perſon of *Signor Matra*, who being a man of noble ſentiments, a true lover of his country, and a brave and experienced warrior, thought himſelf entitled to mount to a degree

gree of eminence above the reſt, and have the command of his armed countrymen preferably to Paoli. Force, and not the number of votes, was to decide the conteſt. The two parties armed their reſpective partizans and came to blows. The Paoliſts were defeated; and Paoli, thinking himſelf in danger of his life, took ſanctuary in a convent together with ſome of his friends, where they were cloſely blockaded. But *Matra* met with the ſame fate as Caffori, and his tragical death was an object of triumph and joy to Paoli, who being now releaſed from fear, ruſhed out of the convent, ſet at work all the engines of his politicks, and by plauſible ſpeeches and ample promiſes prevailed upon the multitude to chuſe him for their General.

He now had the ſole government of their civil and military affairs, and gained ſuch an aſcendancy and dominion over them, that they implicitly aſſented to every thing he propoſed, abandoning the care of their moſt important concerns to his diſcretion, and magnifying him as a man of the greateſt truſt and command.

Paoli's

Paoli's patrimony was but ſlender: it conſiſted in a houſe and a garden which he had at *Roſtino*, where he was born. The Corſicans plentifully ſupplied him with what he wanted, and raiſed that proviſion by an annual tax, which was called *Il pane del Generale*, the General's bread.

As he was not trained up to arms, a profeſſion of an indiſpenſable neceſſity to a man who is engaged in military enterpriſes, he could not poſſibly drive the Genoeſe out of Corſica. Theſe, nevertheleſs, deſpairing to ſubdue them, in the year 1768, reſigned the ſovereignty of that Iſland to Louis XV. King of France, who paid to that Republick forty millions of livres for it. Beſides that ſum, the expences annually incurred for the ſupport of its civil and military eſtabliſhments, have amounted to nine hundred thouſand livres, as it is ſtated in the annexed memoirs which were preſented to the French National Aſſembly in the year 1790, on the exploitation, or felling of the woods in that iſland; a plan calculated to relieve the French Treaſury of thoſe

expences, create an income, without impoſing any tax on the inhabitants, and promote induſtry and occupations among the common people.

Paoli did not ſeem diſmayed by this ceſſion; on the contrary, he animated the Corſicans to perſevere in the defence of their liberty, which, including every other bleſſing, is therefore the only thing worth contending for to the laſt; and he promiſed to ſtand by, or fall with them.

This heroic reſolution being ſpread about all over Italy, and afterwards all over Europe, gained him the eſteem and good wiſhes of every lover of humanity, and the aſſiſtance of the wealthy, who ſupplied him with arms, ammunition, and money. On that occaſion *Buttafuoco*, and *Colonna*, two Corſican gentlemen who had ſerved with diſtinction in the Corſican regiment in the ſervice of France, and likewiſe the author of this narrative, who had made ſeveral campaigns under the moſt experienced Generals of the age, and had ſeen a variety of war, offered to join Paoli in ſo glorious a

cauſe,

cauſe, but he rejected their offer. Mighty doings were expected from his valour and conduct, particularly here in England, where he was ſtiled the Corſican Timoleon.

But Paoli did not fulfil his promiſes to the Corſicans, nor juſtified the general opinion which had been entertained of him. At the appearance of the French troops, he ſtole away in the hour of danger, abandoning his countrymen as a prey to their enemies, and took with him the donations which had been ſo liberally ſubſcribed here in London under the direction and truſt of Alderman Beckford, Alderman Trecothick, and Samuel Vaughan, Eſq; for the relief of thoſe brave defenders of their liberty; which donations he had received but three days before his precipitate retreat. This action brought upon him the odium of every man of honourable ſentiments, and the indignation of thoſe gentlemen. But on his arrival in London, his ſubmiſſive letters, friendly interpoſitions in behalf of the penitent, and their humane diſpoſition, converted indignation into mercy.

Notwithſtanding theſe heavy charges, which muſt have been unknown at St. James's, or looked upon as calumnious, Paoli was preſented to the King, was graciouſly received, and gratified with a large penſion. He obtained, beſides, a proviſion for *Signor Clemente*, his brother, another for *Signor Barbaggio*, his nephew, and for ſeveral others who had followed his fortune.

Theſe diſtinguiſhed marks of royal favour operated as his regeneration, wiping off the odium of his flight, and reconciling him to the Corſicans, who now took that flight for a political manœuvre, and a preconcerted plan with the Engliſh Government; and they were given to underſtand, that the King being the repreſentative of a free nation, would at a proper time eſpouſe their cauſe, enable them to ſhake off the yoke of an arbitrary Prince, and to become an independent Commonwealth, which though a poor one, they preferred it to a golden ſervitude, as fetters of gold are fetters ſtill; Paoli therefore bid them to be of good heart, and kept alive in them the divine flame of liberty.

But by little and little he abandoned the republican principles, and became a devotee to kingly government; inſomuch, that when the preſent moſt ſudden, moſt unexpected, and moſt aſtoniſhing revolution broke out in France, and that nation overturned the royal throne, declared themſelves a free people, inſpired the ſurrounding nations with the ſame ſentiments, gave liberty to Corſica, and affiliated her as one of the ſections, Paoli ſhewed a great concern at this change in his country. As ſoon as, however, the emotions of his mind ſubſided, he wrote a letter to his countrymen, which appeared in the newſpapers, congratulating them on the recovery of their liberty, but lamenting that as Corſica, nevertheleſs, made part of France, he could not join them conſiſtently with the principles of gratitude, and his attachment to the Engliſh nation, from whom he had long received, and was actually receiving great favours.

Sometime after he left England, went to Paris, pleaded and obtained his pardon, pronounced an oration at the bar of the aſſem-

bly; in which he ſaid, that after a painful exile of twenty years, he felt it now the happieſt moment of his life to ſee liberty reſtored to his country by the generoſity of the French nation, and expreſſed his earneſt deſire and readineſs to contribute, as far as it was in his power, to the happineſs of his fellow-citizens. Theſe ſentiments being the nobleſt that ever animated human heart, were highly pleaſing to the national aſſembly, and met with an univerſal applauſe. Accordingly he took the oath of fidelity, was reinſtated to his former command, and embarked for his native country, where he was received with the ſtrongeſt marks of acclamation. And now it was thought that Corſica, after being long toſſed up and down, like a ſhip in the wide ſea by tempeſtuous weather, having now happily reached a good port, would reſt enjoying a ſerene calm, and no more venture on deſperate enterpriſes. But the contrary happened; Paoli began to undermine the eſtabliſhed form of government, and to poiſon the mind of the people againſt the French nation.

The

The convention being informed of his ſecret practices, and of each particular of his deſigns, ordered him to appear at their bar, and exhibit himſelf to juſtice on what had been allegedagainſt him. Age and infirmities were the reaſons he gave that he might be diſpenſed from appearing; and he accompanied theſe reaſons with aſſurances that he would never be defective to his duty. But he ſtill going on in caballing, was ſummoned again, and as he peremptorily refuſed to obey, (thinking himſelf ſafe at Corte, an inland town of very difficult acceſs, ſituated in the centre of the iſle) the convention declared him a traitor, and ſet a price upon his head.

The French had not above four hundred men of their own nation in that iſland, and theſe were diſtributed in garriſoning Baſtia, San Fiorenzo, and Calvi, places ſituated on the ſea ſide, the command of which was intruſted to native Corſicans. As mutual confidence reigned between the mother country and the affiliated, no greater number of troops was thought neceſſary to be ſent over for each others ſecurity and to main-

tain order. But Paoli availing himſelf of the paucity of the French troops, of the credit he had with his countrymen, naturally turbulent, and lovers of change, and the hope of receiving a powerful ſuccour from England, openly excited a revolt, with a view to add his mite to the efforts of this nation againſt the convention, then conſidered as a motley crew, and of no conſiſtence, ſave his own life, and gratify his ambition for power.

His defection diſunited two nations, who ſeemed faſtened to one another with an indiſſoluble knot, and converted the tranquillity of Corſica into a violent fermentation. Thoſe iſlanders, agitated by different motives and paſſions, formed themſelves into two different parties.

One of thoſe parties was headed by Gentili, Saliceti, Arena, Caſa Bianca, and many other gentlemen of the firſt families and fortune in that iſland, who thought it unjuſt, and abſurd to depart, without cauſe, from a conſtitution, the obſervance of which they had ſworn to, in the preſence of the

Supreme Being, whom they called for witneſs, and from which they had actually derived ſignal advantages; they ſided, therefore, with the convention, who preached a doctrine congenial to their own ſentiments, namely, liberty, equality, and fraternity, and ſupport that doctrine with an enthuſiaſm, which nothing can reſiſt, and from which no difficulties can deter them.

At the head of the other party was General Paoli, encompaſſed and ſupported by the clergy, whom he had inſtigated to riſe againſt the convention for intending to apply to the neceſſary expences of the ſtate, part of the annual revenues of the church, for annulling her inſtitutions and rites, vilifying the relicks and images of the ſaints, overturning their altars, and profaning the temples. This party was denominated the *Sacred Band*, and all true believers were commanded to take up arms in order to avenge ſo holy a cauſe.

This party was more numerous than the other, and acquired an additional ſtrength by Paoli's ſecretly inviting over the Engliſh fleet,

fleet, which, after the haſty evacuation of Toulon, and the Republic of Genoa refuſing to admit them into their harbours, wandered about in thoſe ſeas for want of a proper ſhelter. Them the *Sacred Band* received as their deliverers from tyranny, and the protectors of their Roman Catholic religion.

The ſudden and unexpected arrival of this formidable armament diſconcerted the Corſican democrats, who were not prepared for ſuch an event. Thus being unable to keep their ground, and averſe to infeſt their country with the horrors of a civil war, and imbrue their hands in the blood of their fellow-citizens, they deſiſted for the preſent from ſupporting the eſtabliſhed government. They calmly ſeparated, and ſome of them retired to Baſtia, ſome to San Fiorenzo, ſome to Calvi, where the French republic had a garriſon, repeating in their journey the following lines of an ancient poet—

Where-ever diſcord, and rebellion reign,
The worſt of men, the greateſt honors gain.

Others

Others remained quiet in their own habitations, without interfering in public matters, as they were of opinion that the rebels would ſoon be ſenſible of their error, would correct their offence by repentance, and turn enemies to the authors of that rebellion. And others knowing that Paoli was formed on the principles of Machiavel, who preſcribes to *kill* your enemy, if you cannot make him your friend, being now in the plenitude of an abſolute power, were apprehenſive he would ſacrifice them to his vengeance; they therefore joined him, and aſſented to whatever he propoſed. Beſides the inducement of the ſafety of their perſons and property, they expected to ſhare equally with his friends, the private emoluments and numerous employments which he had promiſed them in the name of a very potent and very liberal monarch, replete with virtues, and juſt to his promiſe. Accordingly after the ſurrender of Baſtia, San Fiorenzo, and Calvi to the Engliſh forces, and Corſica, by the reduction of thoſe places, being entirely clear of French troops, Paoli convoked a General Aſſembly at Corte, and being attired in the venerable

nerable titles of patriot, and a benefactor to his beloved countrymen, in the moſt ſolemn manner ſurrendered their liberties to the king of Great-Britain, and committed, at the ſame time, the care and protection of the Roman Catholic religion to that monarch, though a Proteſtant.

The form and condition of which are fully related in the following.

STATE PAPERS:

To the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the union of Corſica to the Crown of Great Britain is finally and formally concluded; and it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I find myſelf enabled to aſſure you, that no national act was ever ſanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of thoſe who were authoriſed to do it, or by a more univerſal approbation, amounting, I may ſay, to enthuſiaſm, on the part of the people.

I have

I have already had the honour of tranſmitting to you a copy of the letter addreſſed by His Excellency my Lord Hood and myſelf to His Excellency General Paoli, dated the 21ſt of April. I have the honour to incloſe, to-day, a copy of the Circular Letter, addreſſed by General Paoli to his countrymen, referring to that which he had received from us; an Italian tranſlation of which was annexed.

Letters of convocation were ſoon after iſſued for the Aſſembly of the General Conſult, to be held at Corté, on Sunday, the 8th of June; and were ſo framed, as to procure the moſt general repreſentation known in this iſland; every community, which is the ſmalleſt territorial diviſion, having ſent its repreſentative; and the ſtate of property being ſuch, that, although none but landholders were electors, every man almoſt without exception has voted.

The letters of convocation ſet forth the occaſion of their being called together; and the minutes of election in every community expreſſed

expreſſed the general nature of the meaſure to which the Deputies were authoriſed to conſent, ſpecifying diſtinctly the union of Corſica with Great Britain, and the tender of the Crown to his Majeſty.

I have the honour to incloſe copies of theſe proceedings.

The Deputies met at Corté in ſufficient numbers to conſtitute the Aſſembly, on Tueſday the 10th of June. Some days were employed in verifying their powers, and determining controverted elections; after which they choſe General Paoli as their Preſident, and Mr. Pozzodi Bargo and Mr. Muſelli their Secretaries.

On Saturday, the 14th inſtant, General Paoli opened the Aſſembly by an excellent and eloquent ſpeech, ſtating concifely the principal events which had occurred, and the principal meaſures adopted by himſelf, ſince the ſeparation of the laſt General Conſult in May 1793, the occaſion of their preſent convocation,

vocation, and the leading points on which their deliberations ſhould turn.

The Aſſembly voted unanimouſly their thanks to General Paoli, and a full and entire approbation of all he had done, by virtue of the powers formerly veſted in him by the Conſult of 1793.

They then 1ſt, declared unanimouſly the ſeparation of Corſica from France.

And, 2dly, with the ſame unanimity, and with the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of univerſal ſatisfaction and joy, voted the union of Corſica to the Crown of Great Britain.

A Committee was then appointed to prepare the Articles of Union, and to conſider the proper mode of tendering the Crown to His Majeſty.

It was declared, that all who came ſhould have voices; and, in fact, ſeveral perſons of character

character and talents, who were not even Members of the Aſſembly, were admitted to the deliberations, and took a ſhare in the diſcuſſions of the Committee.

The Articles underwent in the Committee a very full, free, and intelligent diſcuſſion; ſuch as would have done honour to any aſſembly of public men in any country, and ſuch as ſtamped the reſult with the ſanction of a deliberate and informed, as well as a free and independent aſſent.

The report was voted with unanimity in the Committee.

It was preſented to the Aſſembly on Thurſday the 17th; and on that and the following day was opened, and moſt ably, as well as fully, expounded to them by Mr. Pozzo de Bargo. It was adopted with unanimity, and with univerſal applauſe; and two copies of the Act of Union were ſigned by every Member of the Conſult.

On

On Thurſday, the 19th of June, I received a deputation from the Aſſembly, preſenting to me a copy of the Act of Union, and inviting me to return with them, that the Crown might be tendered to His Majeſty by the Aſſembly itſelf, in the moſt ſolemn and authentic form.

I accompanied the deputation; and, in the preſence of the Aſſembly, received from the Preſident, His Excellency General Paoli, in the name of the people, the tender of the Crown and Sovereignty of Corſica to His Majeſty.

His Excellency's addreſs to me is contained in the minutes.

After addreſſing the Aſſembly in a manner which appeared to me ſuitable to the occaſion, I pronounced, in His Majeſty's name, the acceptation of the Crown, according to the Articles contained in the Act of Union.

I then

I then took, in His Majeſty's name, the oath preſcribed " To maintain the Liber-" ties of Corſica according to the Conſtitu-" tion and the Laws."

The Preſident then took and adminiſtered to the Aſſembly the oath of allegiance and fidelity; after which I ſigned and ſealed the acceptation annexed to both copies of the Act of Union, one of which I have now the honour to tranſmit.

The day following (yeſterday) *Te Deum* was ſung in the Cathedral, accompanied by the diſcharge of artillery; and prayers were offered up for His Majeſty, by the name of George the Third, King of Great Britain and Corſica. In the evening the town was illuminated, and the people demonſtrated their loyalty and joy by every means in their power.

The Aſſembly has voted, this day, an Addreſs to His Majeſty, expreſſive of their gratitude, loyalty, and attachment; and have

have deputed four reſpectable gentlemen to preſent it to His Majeſty in London.

I cannot conclude this diſpatch without offering my very humble congratulations on the fortunate termination of this important and intereſting affair, at once advantageous, as I truſt, to the contracting parties, honourable to His Majeſty, and gratifying, in every view, to his royal feelings, as well as to thoſe of His Britiſh ſubjects.

The true foundation and baſis of this tranſaction has reſted on the confidence inſpired by his Majeſty's princely virtues, and the exalted reputation enjoyed throughout the world by the Britiſh nation for every honourable and generous quality. The people of Corſica have, on one hand, done homage to thoſe virtues, by confiding and tendering, even ſolicitouſly, the ſovereignty of their country to His Majeſty; they have, on the other hand, heightened the value of that confidence, by evincing that it comes from

men who have rejected, with horror, the poiſonous and counterfeit liberty of France, without being ignorant or careleſs of a well-ordered and conſtitutional freedom.

His Majeſty has acquired a crown; thoſe who beſtow it have acquired liberty. The Britiſh nation has extended its political and commercial ſphere by the acceſſion of Corſica; Corſica has added new ſecurities to her ancient poſſeſſions, and has opened freſh fields of proſperity and wealth, by her liberal incorporation with a vaſt and powerful empire.

This diſpatch will be delivered to you by Mr. Petriconi, a young gentleman of this country, who has ſerved with diſtinction throughout the war, under the orders of General Paoli, and particularly in the ſieges of Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo.

I beg leave to refer to him for any particulars which I may have omitted, and to recommend

mend him to the honour of your attention during his reſidence in England.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GILBERT ELLIOTT.

TRANSLATION.

General Paoli to his Countrymen.

Furiani, May 1, 1794.

Moſt dearly-beloved Countrymen,

THE unabated confidence with which you have honoured me, and the ſolicitude I have had to promote your intereſts, and to enſure your liberty, preſcribe to me the obligation of ſtating to you the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

You remember how many cruel and treacherous arrangements were made by

the three Commiſſioners of the French Convention, who were ſent over to our iſland; and in what manner they attempted to concentrate the powers of government in a ſmall number of their ſatellites, deſtined to be the inſtruments of thoſe violences and cruelties, which were to be exerciſed againſt all well-meaning perſons, and againſt the nation at large.

The unjuſt decree which ordered my arreſt, and my transfer to the bar of the Aſſembly, was the firſt attempt directed by them againſt your liberty. You unanimouſly declared yourſelves, and humbly remonſtrated againſt an act deſigned to facilitate the execution of your enemy's plots: Finally, you, in a General Aſſembly, declared your indignation at this act of injuſtice; and you adopted, at that moment, ſuch reſolutions as were conſiſtent with your dignity and with the public welfare.

I accepted, as a diſtinguiſhing proof of your confidence, the commiſſion you were pleaſed

to confer upon me, for providing, in thoſe critical circumſtances, for the maintainance of your ſafety and liberty: Anxious that you ſhould not be expoſed to any danger, unleſs indignation and neceſſity commanded you to reſiſt, I tried every means which prudence and moderation ſuggeſted to me at that time; but neither your juſt reclamations, nor my innocence, were ſufficient to recall to ſentiments of rectitude and humanity a violent and ſanguinary faction, irritated by the noble reſiſtance you had made, and reſolved to accompliſh your deſtruction; for which purpoſe the ſubverſion of the government was ordered, and the members of it proſcribed conjointly with many other zealous patriots: The nation was declared in a ſtate of rebellion; orders were given to reduce it by force of arms, and to treat it with the bloody rigour of revolutionary laws.

Rouſed by theſe cauſes, by the endleſs ſucceſſion of deſtruction and ruin which characterizes the conduct of thoſe perſons who exerciſe the powers of government in

France, and by the deſtruction of all religion, and of every form of worſhip, enforced and proclaimed among the people with unexampled impiety, every Corſican felt the neceſſity of ſeparating from the French, and of guarding againſt the poiſonous influence of their errors.

The acts of hoſtility committed by the French, and thoſe Corſican traitors who had taken refuge in the garriſons of Calvi, St. Fiorenzo, and Baſtia, compelled us to repel them by force of arms. I have ſeen, with infinite ſatisfaction, during the courſe of a whole year, that your ancient bravery and attachment to your country were not in the leaſt diminiſhed; in various encounters the enemy have been defeated, although numerous and ſupported by artillery; you have treated the priſoners taken in the heat of battle with generoſity, whilſt the enemy have, in cold blood, maſſacred our priſoners, who were ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands. In all theſe agitations we have kept ourſelves united, and exempt from the horrors

rors of licentiouſneſs and anarchy; a happy preſage of your future fate, and an irrefragable proof that you are deſerving of true liberty, and that you will know how to preſerve it unſullied by licentiouſneſs and diſſentions.

In ſuch a ſtate of things, a becoming diffidence made me, nevertheleſs, apprehend that the enemy would increaſe in force, and attempt to carry into execution the deſtructive plans they had formed againſt you. Under theſe circumſtances I felt the neceſſity of foreign aſſiſtance;* and, in conformity to your general wiſhes, and to the public opinion and univerſal expectation, I had recourſe to the King, and to the generous and powerful nation, which had, on other occaſions, protected the remains of our liberty; a meaſure dictated by the public ſafety, and which I took only when every conciliatory offer had been obſtinately rejected, and every hope of obtaining moderation or juſtice from the French Convention was extinct.

His Britannick Majeſty's arms have made their appearance in your ſupport; His ſhips and troops are employed with you to drive from our country the common enemy; and the blood of Britons and Corſicans is conjointly ſhed for the liberty of this iſland. Our enterpriſe has already been crowned with happy events, and draws near to a fortunate completion.

This pleaſing aſpect of affairs has determined me to turn my thoughts to the moſt efficacious means of eſtabliſhing a permanent freedom, and of ſecuring our iſlands from the various events, which, till this moment, have kept us in agitation.

The protection of the King of Great Britain, and a political union with the Britiſh nation, of which the proſperity and power, uninterrupted for ages, are to the univerſe proofs of the excellency of its government, have appeared to me to accord with the happineſs and ſafety of Corſica. The univerſal opinion on this head, evinced

by

by the unreſerved inclination you have ſhewn, and ſtrengthened by your gratitude for benefits received, appears fortunately to concur with mine. I have, therefore, made the proper overtures to His Majeſty, the King of Great Britain, with a view to eſtabliſh this deſirable Union.

With a ſatisfaction, never to be eraſed from my mind, I now behold our wiſhes anticipated, and our hopes realized. The Memorial which has been tranſmitted to me by their Excellencies, the Admiral, commanding the fleet, and the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of His Majeſty, affords us the opportunity of eſtabliſhing this Union in the manner beſt adapted to the benefit of both Nations, and to the honour of His Majeſty. I cannot better make known to you their Excellencies ſentiments than by a faithful tranſlation of their Memorial.

The nature of the preſent Addreſs does not permit me to enlarge upon the benefits of this Union, which tends to conciliate the moſt

moſt extenſive political and civil liberty with perſonal ſecurity. You are convinced of theſe truths, and will regulate your conduct accordingly. I nevertheleſs avail myſelf of this opportunity to declare to you, that, in taking the Engliſh Conſtitution for your model, you will proceed upon the moſt ſolid principles, that philoſophy, policy and experience, have ever been known to combine for the happineſs of a great people, reſerving to yourſelves the power of adapting them to your own peculiar ſituation, cuſtoms, and religion, without being expoſed hereafter to the venality of a Traitor, or to the ambition of a powerful Uſurper.

A matter of ſuch importance ought, nevertheleſs, to be diſcuſſed, and agreed to by you, in a General Aſſembly; at which I entreat you to aſſiſt by your Deputies, on Sunday, the 8th of the enſuing month of June, in the City of Corté. The Proviſional Government will then ſuggeſt to you the form and mode of the elections.

I be-

I beſeech you to impreſs yourſelves with the great importance of the affairs on which you have to determine; and, on that account, let it be your care to ſelect perſons of zeal, and acknowledged probity; and, as much as may be in your power, reputable heads of families, intereſted in good Government and the proſperity of the Country. Let moderation and propriety of conduct prevail in your Aſſemblies; that no perſon among you may have the mortification to remark any diſorder in the moſt happy moment which has occurred in the courſe of our revolutions, and in paſſing the moſt important Act of Civil Society. In the mean time, let every man ſuggeſt whatever he may conceive moſt uſeful to the country, in order to communicate his opinion to the Nation legally repreſented and aſſembled.

Corſica is now juſtly regarded by Foreign Powers as a Free Nation; her reſolutions will, I hope, be ſuitable to her ſituation,

and

and dictated by wiſdom and by a love for the publick good.

With reſpect to myſelf, my dearly beloved Countrymen, after having devoted every moment of my life to your happineſs, I ſhall eſteem myſelf the happieſt of mankind, if, through the means I have derived from your confidence, I can obtain for our Country the opportunity of forming a free and laſting Government, and of preſerving to Corſica it's name, it's unity, and it's independence, whilſt the names of the Heroes, who have ſpilt their blood in it's ſupport and defence will be, for future generations, objects of noble emulation and grateful remembrance.

(Signed) PASQUALE DE PAOLI.

Victory, Baſtia Roads,
April 21, 1794.

SIR,

YOUR Excellency having been pleaſed to repreſent to us, on behalf of the Corſican

ſican nation, that the intolerable and perfidious tyranny of the French Convention having driven that brave people to take up arms in their own defence, they were determined to ſhake off altogether the unjuſt dominion of France, and to aſſert the right of a Free and Independent Nation; but being ſenſible that their own efforts might be inſufficient to contend with France, or other powerful nations, who might undertake hoſtile attempts againſt them, and confiding implicitly in the magnanimity and princely virtues of His Britannick Majeſty, and in the bravery and generoſity of his people, they were deſirous of forming a perpetual Union with the Britiſh Nation, under the mild and equitable Government of his Majeſty, and his Succeſſors, for the better protection, and for the perpetual ſecurity and preſervation of their Independence and Liberties: And your Excellency, having on theſe conſiderations, ſolicited, in the name of the people of Corſica, His Majeſty's preſent aſſiſtance, and His Royal protection in time to come, we took the ſame into our

moſt

moſt ſerious conſideration; and knowing His Majeſty's gracious and affectionate diſpoſition towards the Corſican Nation, and his readineſs to contribute in every way, which is conſiſtent with juſtice and the intereſts of his ſubjects, to the happineſs of that brave people; and being inveſted with ſufficient power for that purpoſe, we determined to comply with your requeſt, and have accordingly furniſhed the aid of His Majeſty's Naval and Military Forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy from the Iſland of Corſica.

We have ſince been honoured with more ſpecial powers and authority to concert with your Excellency and the people of Corſica; and finally to conclude on His Majeſty's behalf, the particular form and mode of relation which ſhall take place between the two Nations.

It is with the moſt lively ſatisfaction we acquaint your Excellency, that we have it in command from His Majeſty to aſſent, on his

his part to ſuch a ſyſtem as will cement the Union of our two Nations under a common Sovereign, and, at the ſame time, ſecure for ever the independence of Corſica, and the preſervation of her ancient Conſtitution, Laws, and Religion.

With whatever ſatisfaction His Majeſty has graciouſly aſſented to propoſitions, which promiſe, perhaps, for the firſt time, not only to afford to this iſland the preſent bleſſings of tranquillity and peace, and a ſudden increaſe of proſperity and wealth, but alſo to eſtabliſh it's national independence and happineſs, on a ſecure and laſting foundation, His Majeſty is, however, determined to conclude nothing without the general and free conſent of the people of Corſica.

We therefore requeſt your Excellency to take the proper ſteps for ſubmitting theſe important matters to their judgment, and as the ſmall number of the enemy, at preſent inveſted by the Britiſh and Corſican troops

troops, and which muſt ſoon either be deſtroyed or yield to ſuperior force, can no longer give any uneaſineſs to this country; but the freedom and deliverance of Corſica is in effect accompliſhed, we beg leave to ſubmit to your Excellency, whether it may not be deſirable to take the earlieſt meaſures for terminating theſe intereſting concerns, and for adding a formal ſanction to that Union which is already eſtabliſhed in the hearts of all our countrymen.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HOOD,
GILBERT ELLIOT.

His Excellency General Paoli.

TRANSLATION.

THE General Council charged with the provincial Government of Corſica to the

the Municipal Officers, Curates of Pariſhes, and their Fellow-Countrymen.

Beloved Countrymen,

THE God of Armies, Protector of the moſt Juſt Cauſe, has favoured your efforts.

The audacious army, whoſe fury and violence was excited by the impious faction which propoſed to itſelf to aboliſh all order, cuſtoms, and religion, in Europe, will ſhortly be removed from our territories.

To ſecure a more ſpeedy ſucceſs, Providence has given you the ſupport of a powerful Nation, accuſtomed to reſpect laws, and a legitimate power, which has generouſly aſſiſted you to extricate yourſelves from the tyrannical anarchy of the preſent Republic of France.

That Nation, and its King, offer you the advantages of a laſting Union and conſtant protection.

The happy influence of our glorious countryman, General de Paoli, added to the reſources of his genius, and excited by the dangers of his own country, have accelerated this happy event: In ſhort, brave Corſicans, we are free.

By our conſtancy, firmneſs, and courage, we have acquired the enjoyment of the advantages we inherit from our Anceſtors, Liberty and Religion.

However, it would be but little to have regained this noble ſucceſſion, if our efforts and prudence were unable to ſecure it for ever.

To inſure the ſucceſs of thoſe efforts, and to direct our prudence, a perfect Union is neceſſary; our general reſolutions muſt be formed with a view to our preſent ſituation and our future expectations.

The Corſicans muſt therefore preſcribe the form of Adminiſtration and Government they chuſe to adopt, enunciate, or approve

approve of; and the principles on which it is to be eſtabliſhed, or on which their Legiſlation is to be fixed.

Finally, beloved Countrymen, the moſt important object is a ſpeedy Union of the people, and the laſt Act of the Proviſional Adminiſtration you adopted, ordains us to ſupport the paternal and patriotic intentions of General de Paoli.

In this invitation we can give you but a faint idea of the important functions you will confide to your Repreſentatives in the next Aſſembly; however, you no doubt know the indiſpenſible neceſſity of adopting meaſures for the maintenance of internal tranquillity, and of a form of Government adapted to our cuſtoms, powers, and ſituation; and finally to the various relations that will hereafter be eſtabliſhed between Corſicans: The Engliſh Nation and their King feel, even more than others, the neceſſity that ſuch Deputies ſhould be appointed among our countrymen as ſhall have given evident proofs of their patriotiſm, and of their deſire to act with a zeal

adequate to the nature and importance of their miſſion, for eſtabliſhing and ſecuring, by the new order of things, not only for the preſent, but in future, public felicity. This laſt conſideration, in caſe you are ſenſible of it, will, we are in hopes, determine you to prefer one of the moſt reſpectable heads of Family, in each of your reſpective communities, as a Repreſentative on ſuch ſolemn and important occaſions in Council.

In this Union, which will form the moſt memorable criſis of our annals, the objects muſt be treated with that form and order due to the dignity of the Repreſentatives of a free people.

The ancient Aſſemblies of our Nation, at the time of the glorious government of it's deſerving General, were only compoſed of one Deputy from each Community. Finding it neceſſary to avoid the inconvenience of repeated elections, we have thought it expedient, in this circumſtance, to invite you to adopt this ancient cuſtom; chiefly on reflecting

reflecting, that as harveſt is approaching, the abſence of Chiefs from their families, added to the expences of the journey and the time ſpent in the election, would be of prejudice to their affairs and domeſtic intereſts; the people will therefore eſtabliſh conſtitutionally the number of it's Repreſentatives for the ſucceſſive Re-unions.

The zealous and good Citizens will, however, be enabled to lay before the Council their knowledge of all important ſubjects, which will be taken into conſideration and diſcuſſed accordingly, but they will have no part in its deliberations.

The General Council therefore invites all Communities of Corſica to aſſemble on Sunday, the firſt of June; each to appoint, according to the form of election hereunto annexed, it's Repreſentative at the General Council; and the General Aſſembly of the Clergy to take place on the Sunday following, the eighth of June.

The Municipal Officers, and pariſhes of the reſpective communities, are charged with the publication and diſtribution of both General Paoli's Circular, and this.

Corte, May 9, 1794.

For the General Council of the Government.

(Signed)

[A great number of Names.]

FORM OF ELECTION.

IN the year of 1794, on the 1ſt of June, in the Pariſh-Church of the Community of , uſual place for the General Meeting of the Clergy.

We N. N. N.* the Inhabitants of the ſaid Community, exceeding the age of twenty-

* Here all names of ſuch perſons as ſhall be preſent at the Meeting will be affixed.

five,

five, being legally united by virtue of the circular letter wrote, on the 1ſt of May, by his Excellency General de Paoli, and the one wrote by the Provincial Government on the 9th of the ſame month, duly publiſhed, to appoint a Deputy, who is to be a Repreſentative at the General Council of Corſica, to be held on the 8th current; we have choſen as our Preſident Mr. N. , the moſt proper perſon, among thoſe aſſembled, who knows how to write, and who has appointed as his Secretary Mr. N.

In ſucceſſion to the ſaid appointment, the majority of votes is given in favour of Mr. N. , father of a family, who has been duly elected by the preſent Aſſembly, and proclaimed Deputy; and unto him we give the power of concerting and treating, with the other Repreſentatives of the Nation, on the tranſactions that will in future take place between Corſica and His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and the Engliſh Nation: as likewiſe on ſubjects of public utility, contained in the aforeſaid circular letter.

And the preſent verbal proceſs has been regiſtered and depoſited in the Chancery of this Community; and a copy given to ſerve him, the ſaid Mr. N. , Deputy, as a full power and certificate.

N. Preſident.
N. Secretary.

Firm of the General Council.

COTTONI, Vice Preſident.
MUSELLI, Secretary.

TRANSLATION.

WE the Repreſentatives of the Corſican Nation, free and independent, lawfully aſſembled in a General Meeting, poſſeſſed of a ſpecial authority to form the preſent Conſtitutional Act, have unanimouſly decreed, under the auſpices of the Supreme Being, the following Articles:

CHAP.

CHAPTER I,

Of the Nature of the Conſtitution, and of the Conſtituted Powers.

ART. I. The Conſtitution of Corſica is Monarchical, according to the following fundamental laws.

ART. II. The Legiſlative Power is veſted in the King, and in the Repreſentatives of the People, lawfully elected and convened.

ART. III. The Legiſlature, compoſed of the King and of the Repreſentatives of the People, is denominated the Parliament; the Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the People is named the Houſe of Parliament; and the Repreſentatives are ſtiled Members of the Parliament.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Mode of Elections, the Number of Members, and the Functions of Parliament.

ART. I. The Territory ſhall be divided into pieves (diſtricts) each of which ſhall ſend two Members to Parliament. The towns on the coaſt, of which the population ſhall amount to 3000 ſouls and upwards, have the right of ſending two Members each to Parliament. The Biſhops who diſcharge the duties of their See in Corſica, and are recognized as ſuch by the Corſican Nation, ſhall be Members of Parliament.

ART. II. The Members of Parliament ſhall be elected by all the Corſican Citizens of twenty-five years of age, who ſhall have been reſident at leaſt one year in the pieve, or in the town, and who are poſſeſſors of land.

ART.

ART. III. No perſon ſhall be elected a Member of Parliament, unleſs he poſſeſſes at leaſt 6000 livres in land in the pieve, which he is to repreſent, and and pays taxes in proportion to this poſſeſſion, and unleſs born of a Corſican father, and bona fide an inhabitant, having kept houſe five years in the ſaid pieve, and until he has arrived at the age of twenty-five.

ART. IV. Lodgers, except thoſe who are inmates for life, perſons employed in collecting the revenue, the receivers and collectors of taxes, thoſe who have penſions, or who are in the ſervice of a foreign power, and priefts, cannot be Members of the Houſe of Parliament.

ART. V. The form of election ſhall be determined by the laws.

ART. VI. If a Member of the Parliament dies, or becomes incapable, according to law, of being a Member of Parliament,

another Member ſhall be elected by his pieve, within fifteen days, by the King's authority.

ART. VII. The Houſe of Parliament has the right of enacting all the acts which are intended to have force of law.

ART. VIII. The Decrees of the Houſe of Parliament ſhall not have force of law, unleſs they receive the King's ſanction.

ART. IX. Any Decree that has not paſſed the Houſe of Parliament, and received the King's ſanction, ſhall not be looked upon as law, nor carried into execution as ſuch.

ART. X. No impoſition, tax, or publick contribution ſhall be laid without the conſent of Parliament, or without being ſpecially granted by it.

ART. XI. Parliament has the right of impeachment, in the name of the nation, of

of every agent of government, guilty of prevarication, before the Extraordinary Tribunal.

ART. XII. The cases of prevarication shall be determined by the laws.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duration and Convocation of Parliament.

ART. I. The duration of one Parliament shall be two years.

ART. II. The King may dissolve the Parliament.

ART. III. In case of a dissolution of Parliament, the King shall convene another within forty days.

ART. IV. Those persons who were Members of the dissolved Parliament may be elected

elected Members of the ſucceeding one.

ART. V. If the Parliament expires without being diſſolved, another ſhall be called by the King's authority within forty days.

ART. VI. The King may prorogue the Parliament.

ART. VII. The Parliament cannot be convoked or aſſembled but by the King's command.

ART. VIII. The interval between the convening of the Houſe and it's prorogation; or if it be not prorogued until it's diſſolution; or if it be not diſſolved until it's expiration; is to be called the Seſſion of Parliament.

ART. IX. The Vice-Roy, or, in caſe of illneſs, the Commiſſioners nominated by him for that purpoſe, ſhall open the Seſſions

Seſſions in perſon, and declare the reaſons for convoking the Parliament.

ART. X. The Parliament may adjourn itſelf and re-aſſemble during the ſame Seſſion.

ART. XI. The Houſe ſhall decide upon the conteſted elections of it's Members.

ART. XII. The Members of Parliament ſhall not be ſubject to arreſt or impriſonment for debt during the continuance of their repreſentation.

CHAPTER IV.

On the Mode or Deliberation, Freedom of Debate, and Internal Regulations of Parliament.

ART. I. After the opening of Parliament by the Vice-Roy, or by his Commiſſioners, as is herein before mentioned, the oldeſt Member ſhall take the Chair; and

and the Members preſent having elected a Proviſional Secretary, amongſt themſelves, ſhall proceed to the choice of a Preſident, and of one, or more Secretaries. The Secretaries ſhall not be choſen from among the Members, and may be diſmiſſed by a vote of Parliament.

ART. II. The Parliament aſſembled, in all the caſes before mentioned, has the power of debate, and of paſſing bills, whenever above one half of it's Members are preſent.

ART. III. Every Member elected, and not appearing, ſhall have notice from the Preſident of the Houſe, to repair to his poſt within fifteen days.

ART. IV. In caſe of non appearance, or of not ſending a lawful excuſe, ſatisfactory to the Houſe, ſuch Member ſhall be condemned to a fine of 200 livres.

ART.

ART. V. Parliament may grant leave of abſence, or permit the abſence of ſuch Members who ſolicit it, provided more than one half of it's Members remain preſent.

ART. VI. Every propoſition made in Parliament ſhall be decided by the majority of the Members preſent; the Preſident, in caſe of an equal diviſion, ſhall give the caſting vote.

ART. VII. The forms and procedures of enacting laws, and of determining other matters in the Houſe, which may not be fixed by the preſent Conſtitution, ſhall be regulated by the Houſe itſelf.

ART. VIII. The King's ſanction, or the refuſal of it, ſhall be announced in perſon, by the King's Repreſentative in the Houſe of Parliament, or by a ſpecial commiſſion in caſe of ſickneſs.

ART. IX. The form of the ſanction ſhall be, The King approves; that of refuſal, The King will examine; the bills ſanctioned by the King are named, Acts of Parliament.

ART. X. No Member of Parliament ſhall be called to account, or puniſhed by the King's ſervants, for the opinions manifeſted, or the doctrines profeſſed, in the Houſe, or by any other authority whatever, except by that of the Houſe itſelf.

ART. XI. The Preſident of the Parliament has the right of calling to order any of its Members when he may think proper. The Houſe may cenſure, arreſt, and impriſon, any of its own Members during the ſeſſion.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER V.

Upon the Exerciſe of the Executive Power.

ART. I. The King ſhall have his immediate Repreſentative in Corſica, with the title of Vice-roy.

ART. II. The Vice-roy ſhall have the power of giving his ſanction or refuſal to the decrees of Parliament.

ART. III. He ſhall, moreover, have the power to perform, in the King's name, all the Acts of Government which are within the limits of the royal authority. There ſhall be a Board of Council and a Secretary of State, nominated by the King; and mention ſhall be made in the Vice-roy's orders, that he has taken the opinion of the ſaid Board of Council, and theſe orders ſhall be counterſigned by the Secretary.

ART. IV. The nation has the right of petitioning as well the Vice-roy as the Houſe of Parliament. The conſtituted and acknowledged corps of the law may petition in a body, the other corps in their individual capacity only; and a petition ſhall never be preſented by more than twenty perſons, however numerous may be the ſignature to it.

ART. V. The Houſe of Parliament may addreſs the King to recall his Vice-roy; in ſuch caſe the Houſe ſhall addreſs His Majeſty in His Privy Council aſſembled: The Vice-roy ſhall be obliged to tranſmit the addreſs to the King, upon the requiſition of the Houſe, within the term of fifteen days after ſuch requiſition; and the Houſe may itſelf tranſmit it to the King, even through the channel of a deputation: but, in any caſe, the Houſe is bound to preſent to the Vice-roy, fifteen days previous to the departure of the addreſs, a copy of the ſame, and of the papers which are to accompany it.

ART. VI. The King has the excluſive direction of all military arrangements, and is to provide for the internal and external ſecurity of the country.

ART. VII. The King declares war and makes peace. He ſhall not be authoriſed, however, in any event, nor on any account whatſoever, to give up, alienate, or in any manner prejudice, the unity and indiviſibility of Corſica and its dependencies.

ART. VIII. The King ſhall appoint to all the offices of Government.

ART. IX. The ordinary employments of juſtice, and of the adminiſtration of the public money, ſhall be conferred upon natives of Corſica, or perſons naturalized Corſicans, in virtue of the laws.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Judicial Proceedings, and of the Diviſion of the Tribunals.

ART. I. Juſtice ſhall be executed in the King's name, and the orders carried into execution by officers appointed by him, in conformity to the laws.

ART. II. There ſhall be a Supreme Tribunal, compoſed of five Judges and the King's Advocate; and this ſhall be ſtationary in Corté.

ART. III. There ſhall be a Preſident and a King's Advocate attached to every other new jurisdiction.

ART. IV. The functions of the ſaid reſpective tribunals, their adminiſtration, and the emoluments, ſhall be determined by law.

ART. V. There ſhall be in every pieve a Podeſta (Magiſtrate).

ART. VI. In every Community there ſhall be a Municipality, named by the people, and its functions ſhall be regulated by the laws.

ART. VII. Crimes, which deſerve corporeal or ignominious puniſhments, ſhall be tried by the Judges and a Jury.

ART. VIII. The King has the power of granting pardon, in conformity to the ſame regulations under which he exerciſes this prerogative in England.

ART. IX. All civil, criminal, commercial cauſes, and thoſe of every kind whatſoever, ſhall be terminated in Corſica, in the firſt and laſt inſtance.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Extraordinary Tribunal.

ART. I. There ſhall be an Extraordinary Tribunal, compoſed of five Judges, appointed by the King, and commiſſioned to judge upon any impeachment from the Houſe of Parliament, or upon all charges, made on the part of the King, of prevarication or other treaſonable tranſactions.

ART. II. The nature of the ſaid crimes, and the form of trial, ſhall be determined upon by a ſpecial law; but a Jury ſhall be allowed in every caſe of this ſort.

ART. III. The Members of the Tribunal ſhall not aſſemble but in caſes of impeachment by the Houſe of Parliament, or by the King; and, immediately after judgment given, they ſhall be obliged to ſeparate.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

Of Perſonal Liberty, and of the Liberty of the Preſs.

ART. I. No perſon ſhall be deprived of his liberty and property but by ſentence of the Tribunals acknowledged by the laws, and in the caſes and according to the forms preſcribed.

ART. II. Whoever ſhall be arreſted, or placed in confinement, ſhall be conducted, within the term of twenty-four hours, before the Competent Tribunal, in order that the cauſe of his detention may be adjudged according to law.

ART. III. In caſe of the arreſt being declared vexatious, the perſon arreſted will have a right of claiming damages and intereſt before the Competent Tribunals.

ART. IV. The Liberty of the Preſs is decreed; but the abuſe of it is to be amenable to the laws.

ART. V. Every Corſican ſhall have the power freely to depart from his country, and to return to it with his property, conforming himſelf to the regulations and ordinances of General Police, obſerved in ſuch caſes.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Corſican Flag and Navigation.

ART I. The ſtandard ſhall bear a Moor's head, quartered with the King's arms, according to the form which ſhall be preſcribed by His Majeſty.

ART. II. The King ſhall afford the ſame protection to the Trade and Navigation of the Corſicans as to the Trade and Navigation of his other ſubjects.

ART.

ART. III. The Corſican nation, deeply penetrated with ſentiments of gratitude towards the King of Great Britain and the Engliſh nation, for the munificence and protection which it has always enjoyed, and which is now, in a more ſpecial manner, ſecured to it by the preſent Conſtitutional Act,

Declares, That it will conſider every attempt which in war, or in peace, ſhall be made to promote the glory of His Majeſty, and the Intereſts of the empire of Great Britain in general, as its own; and the Parliament of Corſica will always manifeſt its readineſs and deference to adopt all regulations, conſiſtent with its preſent conſtitution, which ſhall be enacted by His Majeſty in His Parliament of Great Britain, for the extenſion and advantage of the external commerce of the empire and of its dependencies.

CHAPTER X.

Of Religion.

ART. I. The Catholick, Apoſtolick, Roman Religion, in all its evangelical purity, ſhall be the only national religion in Corſica.

ART. II. The Houſe of Parliament is authoriſed to determine on the number of Pariſhes, to ſettle the ſalaries of the Prieſts, and to take meaſures for enſuring the diſcharge of epiſcopal functions, in concert with the Holy See.

ART. III. All other modes of worſhip are tolerated.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Crown and its Succeſſion.

The Sovereign King of Corſica is His Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain,

Britain, and his ſucceſſors, according to the order of ſucceſſion to the throne of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Acceptance of the Crown, and of the Conſtitution of Corſica.

ART. I. The preſent Act ſhall be preſented to His Majeſty, the King of Great Britain, through His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, His Commiſſary Plenipotentiary, and ſpecially authoriſed for this purpoſe.

ART. II. In the Act of Acceptance, His Majeſty, and His Plenipotentiary in His name, ſhall ſwear to maintain the Liberty of the Corſican Nation, according to the Conſtitution and the Laws; and the ſame oath ſhall be adminiſtered to His Succeſſors, upon every ſucceſſion to the throne.

ART.

ART. III. The Members of the Aſſembly ſhall immediately take the following oath, which ſhall be adminiſtered by His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot: "I ſwear "for myſelf, and in the name of the "Corſican Nation, which I repreſent, "that I acknowledge for my Sovereign "and King, His Majeſty George the "Third, the King of Great Britain; "to yield him faithful obedience, accord-"ing to the Conſtitution and Laws of "Corſica, and to defend the ſaid Conſti-"tution and Laws."

ART. IV. Every Corſican ſhall, in his reſpective Community, take the preceding oath.

Done, and unanimouſly decreed, and after three readings, on three ſucceeding days, in the General Aſſembly of the Corſican Nation, in Corte this day, 19th June 1794, and individually ſigned in the aſſembly of all the Members of which it is compoſed.

Signed by above four hundred names.

Con-

Continuation of the Seſſions of the 19th of June 1794.

ALL the Members of the Aſſembly having individually ſigned the Conſtitutional Act, it was propoſed to preſent it to His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot, His Britannick Majeſty's Commiſſary Plenipotentiary, in order that it might be accepted by him in His ſaid Majeſty's name. The Aſſembly having adopted this propoſition, decreed, That the ſaid propoſition ſhall be made by a deputation of twelve Members, who were choſen and commiſſioned for this purpoſe.

After which, the Deputation having executed the commiſſion aſſigned to them, reentered the Hall, and with them the ſaid Sir Gilbert Elliot. The Members of the Aſſembly ſtood up, during which he approached the Preſident, and pronounced the following acceptation:

I, the

I, the underſigned Baronet, Member of the Parliament of Great Britain, Member of the Privy Council, and Commiſſary Plenipotentiary of His Britannick Majeſty, having full power, and being ſpecially authorized for this purpoſe, do accept in the name of His Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain, the Crown and Sovereignty of Corſica, according to the Conſtitution, and to the Fundamental Laws contained in the Act of a General Aſſembly, held at Corte, and definitively ſettled this ſame day, the 19th of June, and as ſuch offered to His Majeſty; and, in His Majeſty's name, I ſwear to maintain the Liberty of the Corſican Nation, according to the Conſtitution and to the Laws.

The preſent acceptation and oath is by us ſigned and ſealed.

(L. S.) GILBERT ELLIOT.

The ſaid acceptation and oath being read, the ſaid Sir Gilbert Elliot propoſed to the Preſident, and to the Aſſembly, the Conſtitutional

tutional Oath; and this was taken by them in the following words:

" I ſwear for myſelf, and in the name of " the Corſican Nation, which I repreſent, to " acknowledge for my Sovereign and King, " His Majeſty George the Third, the King " of Great Britain, to yield him faithful " obedience, according to the Conſtitution " and the Laws of Corſica, and to maintain " the ſaid Conſtitution and Laws."

The Conſtitutional Act being entirely completed and finiſhed, the Preſident adjourned the Seſſion, and ſigned the above, as did alſo the Secretaries, the year, month, and day abovementioned.

(Signed)

PASQUALE DE PAOLI, Preſident.
CARLO ANDREA POZZO DI BARGO, Secretary.
GIO ANDREA MUSELLI, Secretary.

TRANSLATION.

Speech made in the General Aſſembly of Corſica on the Acceptation of the Crown and Conſtitution of that Iſland, by His Excellency Sir Gilbert Elliot.

Gentlemen,

IN availing myſelf, for the firſt time, in the midſt of the Corſican Nation, of the privilege of calling you Brothers and Fellow-Citizens; a reflection, which will naturally occur to every one, excites in me the moſt heart-felt ſatisfaction. Independent of the reciprocal political advantages which we may derive from ſo cloſe a connection, I ſee, on the preſent occaſion, every thing that can render it more precious and more eſtimable by the ſentiments of confidence and of affection, the firſt and pure principles of our union, which they will ever continue to cement and conſolidate.

This

This remarkable truth, which it is impoſſible to overlook, cannot be mentioned without a ſtrong emotion of ſenſibility and joy. Our two Nations have, for a long period, been diſtinguiſhed by a reciprocal and remarkable eſteem. Without anticipating the happy end to which this inſtinctive partiality, this ſympathetic attraction, may ſome day lead us, we have given to each other inſtances of confidence on every occaſion; yet no relations have hitherto ſubſiſted between us, except thoſe of reciprocal and voluntary good offices. Our minds have been prepared by Providence for the fate which awaited us; and the Divine Goodneſs, intending our union, has ordained that it ſhould be anticipated and brought about (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf), by a ſimilarity of character, and by a conformity of views and principle, and, above all, by a pleaſing exchange of friendly ſervices.

This ſacred compact, which I received from your hands, is not a cold and intereſted

agreement between two parties who meet by accident, and form a contract founded on the impulſe of the moment, or on a ſelfiſh and temporary policy—No; the event of this happy day is only the completion of wiſhes we had previouſly formed; to-day our hands are joined, but our hearts have been long united, and our motto ſhould be, *Amici & non diventura.*

However ſeducing this proſpect of our happineſs may appear, I truſt (and it is important for us to know it, as we aſſuredly do) that it does not depend on ſentiment alone; but that it reſts on the ſolid baſis of the true intereſts and permanent felicity of the two Nations.

I will not mention to you the intereſts of Great Britain upon this occaſion; not that they are of little conſequence, but being of a nature purely political, the ſubject would be too cold, too dry, for this important day. Beſides, it is not neceſſary, on this occaſion, to appreciate them in detail. I ſhall confine

myſelf to this remark, that every poſſible advantage which Great Britain could have in view from her union with Corſica, is eſſentially attached to your political and abſolute independence of every European Power; and that theſe advantages are not only compatible with your intereſts, but cannot for the moſt part exiſt, and ſtill leſs flouriſh, but in proportion to your proſperity.

On your part, what is neceſſary to render you a happy people? I will tell you in two words, Liberty at home and ſecurity abroad.

Your Liberty will not be expoſed to any encroachments from a Monarch, who, by his own experience, and the example of his anceſtors for ſeveral generations, is perſuaded that the liberty and the proſperity of his people is the only foundation of the power, the glory, and the ſplendour of the throne. A King who has ever governed according to the laws, and whoſe ſceptre is at once ſtrengthened by the privileges, and embel-

liſhed by the happineſs of his ſubjects. Here I might expatiate on the auguſt virtues of that Monarch whom you have choſen for your own; but they are known to all his ſubjects: You will therefore become acquainted with them by a happy and certain experience, and this teſtimony will be far more faithful than my weak voice.

It would not, however, be right, that your Liberty ſhould depend ſolely on the perſonal virtues of the Monarch. You have therefore been careful to enſure it by the wiſe Conſtitution and fundamental Laws of our Union, which, in my opinion, conſtitute ſo eſſential a part of the Act you preſent to me this day, that I could not (without violating the confidence repoſed in me by my Sovereign) agree to a ſyſtem which might have degenerated into tyranny; a condition equally unfavourable to the happineſs of him who exerciſes it, and of thoſe who endure it.

If His Majeſty therefore accepts the Crown, which you have agreed to offer him,

it

it is becauſe he is determined to protect, and never to enſlave thoſe from whom he receives it; and, above all, becauſe it is given, and not ſeized upon by violence.

For external ſecurity, you wanted nothing but the conſtant and active alliance of a maritime power. This act enſures it to you; and whilſt you enjoy at home peace and tranquillity, which the enemy will no longer be able to interrupt, you will ſhare with us the treaſures of trade and the ſovereignty of the ſeas.

From this day therefore you are quiet and free. To preſerve theſe bleſſings, you have only to preſerve your ancient virtues, courage, and the ſacred love of your country. Theſe are the native virtues of your ſoil; they will be enriched by thoſe which accompany our union, and which you will derive from our induſtry, from our long experience (that true ſource of political wiſdom), and from our love of Liberty, at once enthuſiaſtic and enlightened. I ſpeak of

that Liberty which has for its object to maintain your civil rights and the happineſs of the people; not to ſerve ambition and vice: That Liberty which is inſeparable from religion, order, reſpect for the laws, and a ſacred regard for property, the firſt principles of every human ſociety; that Liberty which abhors every kind of deſpotiſm, and eſpecially that moſt terrible of all deſpotiſm which ariſes from the unreſtrained violence of the human paſſions. Such are the virtues which belong both to you and to us; on their happy mixture and influence on each other depends the proſperity of Corſica. Immediate Liberty, and a progreſſive and increaſing proſperity. Such is the text; to which I hope and venture to predict, that our behaviour to each other, and our common deſtinies, will always prove a faithful and a ſatisfactory illuſtration.

Number of the Juriſdictions, Fiefs, Villages, Families, and Inhabitants, in the whole Iſland of Corſica.

	Vil.	Fam.	Inh.
Capo Corſo,	10	1480	6410
Fief of Brando,	5	538	2386
Fief of Caneri,	1	145	618
Fief of Nonza,	4	227	962
Juriſdiction			
Of Baſtia,	95	6473	28841
Of Nebio,	14	1177	5148
Of Aleria,	34	2003	9087
Of Corte,	71	3328	14766
Of Calvi,	7	998	4421
Of Balagna,	30	2134	9489
Of Ajaccio,	83	4650	21246
Of La Rocca, or Sartene,	27	1451	6647
Of Portovecchio and Bonifacio,	2	570	2500
Of Vico,	33	1033	4888
Of the Fief d'Iſtria,	11	650	2980
Total,	427	26854	120389

APPENDIX.

MEMORIAL,

PRESENTED TO THE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

Concerning the Exploitation of the WOODS, *or felling of the* TIMBER, *in* CORSICA.

THE INTRODUCTION.

A GREAT Economy in the expenditure of the ſtate being one of the principal means whereby the National Aſſembly will be enabled to lighten the public burdens; any plan tending thereto cannot fail of being favourably received.

The propoſed alleviation does not conſiſt in the ſuppreſſion of uſeful employments or

or neceſſary expences, but on the contrary (without requiring any previous aid from the public Treaſury) procures new advantages to a conſiderable portion of the French nation.

The twofold advantages reſulting from this propoſal muſt neceſſarily entitle the projector to countenance and encouragement. The author has only to regret that what he propoſes having equally in view the benefit of the ſtate and that of private individuals, ſhould be confined to a ſingle province, viz. the Iſland of Corſica.

This iſland, the acquiſition of which coſt forty millions of livres, has been theſe twenty years in the poſſeſſion of France. Since that period it has annually ſtood us in nine hundred thouſand livres.—Thus, ſo far from contributing in the leaſt to the maintenance of the ſtate, Corſica has not even been productive of a revenue equal to the expence it has occaſioned.

Independent

Independent of the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand livres, raiſed annually in this country by direct and indirect impoſts, Adminiſtration has been under the neceſſity of remitting annually nine hundred thouſand livres from France; whereof three hundred thouſand were ſet apart to defray the civil expences; and the remaining ſix hundred thouſand were deſtined for the payment of the extra troops kept up in the iſland for the ſafety of this part of the empire.

It is poſſible, that a reduction may be hereafter effected in the general expenditure relative to Corſica, in conſequence of the new ſyſtem of Adminiſtration which is ſhortly to be introduced in the ſeveral parts of the French empire, to which the inhabitants have ſo ſolemnly acceded. But it is a matter of doubt, whether the trivial impoſts, which this Province ſeems at preſent to bear with ſuch difficulty, will be ever adequate to the defraying of it's provincial expences, even ſuppoſing a conſiderable reduction

duction ſhould take place in the civil and more eſpecially the military eſtabliſhments.

Regiments are more expenſive in this Province than in any other part of the empire. Our forces cannot, however, be withdrawn, ſhould even the inhabitants, who certainly are very brave, take upon themſelves the defence of the iſland. The country would be expoſed to a great ſcarcity of ſpecie, and be deprived of the ſole means, in the actual ſtate of things, of diſpoſing to advantage of thoſe proviſions which their feeble population cannot conſume.

Thus, unleſs a new field be opened for exertion of induſtry in Corſica, the iſland ſo far from having the means of contributing to the ſupport of the public revenue, muſt neceſſarily remain burthenſome to the ſtate.

It is, therefore, important for the nation to favour and encourage every induſtrious effort in this Province, and to enable it thereby

thereby to contribute one day to the general receipts of the empire.

One of the greateſt reſources of Corſica conſiſts in it's extenſive woods; and it will be proved hereafter, that, on applying the produce of induſtry to this article, there may, in a ſhort time, be raiſed a ſufficient ſum to defray the annual expences of the country, which having once attained this firſt degree of proſperity, could not fail, under the auſpices of liberty, of making a progreſſional improvement in every reſpect.

SECTION I.

Art. I. Extent of Corſica, and it's Woods.

The ſuperficies of Corſica from the moſt exact meaſurement and ſtatement, copied from the Roll Books, upon a ſcale of one line to five and twenty *Toiſes*, which makes the nine-tenths of the extent of the iſland, being five hundred and forty ſquare leagues: it's length, in toiſes, is two thouſand two hundred and eighty-two. Corſica, there-

fore

ſore, contains two millions eight hundred thouſand acres. Conſidering the nature of the ſoil, this ſuperficies is divided into ſeven twentieths, or thereabouts, containing nine hundred and eighty thouſand acres of barren and inacceſſible rocks covered here and there with a few larch trees of little value: eight twentieths, or one million one hundred and twenty thouſand acres of uncultivated and open land fit for planting wood, bearing at preſent nothing but inſignificant ſhrubs; two twentieths, or two hundred and eighty thouſand acres of various culture; and three twentieths, or four hundred and twenty thouſand acres of foreſt, woods, and lofty trees, called *Makis*,* which are nearly equal to a coppice in France of twenty years growth.

Art. II. Different Sorts of Wood.

The foreſt trees, termed *Futaies*, being more than one half of the whole, conſiſt,

* The *Makis* conſiſt in ſmall oak-holm, arbutus, turpentine, and juniper-trees; yew, myrtle, box of the greater kind; in olive and wild fruit trees.

according

according to ſituation, of noble pines, firs, and other various coniferous trees, oak-holm, cork, beach, aſh, and cheſnut.

The proprietors of woods know, by conſtant experience, that a common coppice of thirty years ſtanding will give twenty cords per acre: the cord is eight foot long (King's meaſure) by four in height and three and a half in depth; the whole forming a hundred and twelve cubic feet in apparent bulk; ſixty ſix ſolid cubic feet, and weighing nearly forty quintals.

It is equally clear, by common experience, that one acre of foreſt trees, inſtead of giving thirty cords will yield thirty ſix, in proportion as theſe trees double the term of their growing; that is to ſay, trees of ſixty or eighty years ſtanding will produce more in proportion than thoſe of only twenty years growth. If ſuffered to remain ſtanding beyond eighty years, foreſt trees will yield timber of double the value of cord wood, deſtined only for firing.

Art. 3. This Produce calculated in Cords.

The extent of the foreſt trees, and that of the larger *Makis* are, in Corſica, of a quantity nearly equal: theſe Makis give thirty cords per acre. The former ſuppoſing them to be of only ſixty years ſtanding, give about a hundred cords; the medium is ſixty five cords, by which multiplying the 420,000 acres of wood of all kinds in this iſland; the reſult of the operation will be twenty ſeven million three hundred thouſand cords of wood deſtined for fuel.

Art. IV. Quantity proportioned to the Population of the Iſland.

Before we examine the ſeveral uſes the woods in Corſica are moſt fit for, it would be proper to anticipate an objection that might be made, on the ſuppoſition that too great a fall of theſe extenſive woods would deprive the iſland of one of it's moſt neceſſary articles of life. My anſwer is that the real quantity of this produce may be eaſily aſcertained,

certained, as the originals of the accurate typographical ſtatements are depoſited at the War Office.—This objection, therefore, falls immediately to the ground. In fine, an eſtimate might be made by ſimple analogy, that there is in Corſica a vaſt quantity of wood and far exceeding it's conſumption. In fact, wood is a general and ſpontaneous production of nature; it covers every part of the earth, and man, conſidering the limited ſtate of population, cannot equally cultivate or apply it to the moſt uſeful purpoſes. Thus wood is every where found in proportion to the extent of land, and ever proves the inverſe of it's population.

Now in France, where there are twenty four millions of inhabitants upon a ſurface of twenty ſeven thouſand ſquare leagues, or a hundred and thirty five million acres, which makes nearly five acres and a half per head, wood cannot be ſaid to be ſcarce, though every ſpecies of induſtry in which firing is principally inſtrumental has been

exerciſed for ages paſt. In Corſica, on the contrary, where for time immemorial little or no encouragement has been given to manufactories, the number of inhabitants ſcarce amounts to one hundred and fifty thouſand, upon a ſurface of two million eight hundred thouſand acres, which bears the proportion of eighteen acres and two thirds per man. There muſt, therefore, be a very conſiderable increaſe of population and a great ſpur given to induſtry, before the Corſicans can have any real want of one fourth of the wood the iſland contains.

Yet as a due allowance ſhould be made, in proportion to the actual ſtate of the population of the country, it would be proper to let our calculation be formed on a broad ſcale.

Marſeilles is ſuppoſed to contain more than two thirds of the population of all Corſica. They import here their timber from the Coaſt of Frejus, St. Topes,

from the iſlands of Corſica and St. Peter, from Sardinia, Dauphiné, Burgundy, and from the northern parts of Europe. On examining the Entry Books and comparing the Regiſter of two ſucceſſive years, it will be found that the annual imports of this place does not exceed four hundred thouſand weight of wood of different ſorts, which makes four quintals, table weight, or three quintals and a quarter *Avoirdupois*, equivalent to forty thouſand cords. Therefore the conſumption of Corſica eſtimated at ſixty thouſand cords would undoubtedly be overated, it having neither ſhip building nor manufactories in the iſland; it's conſumption, being thus confined to the article of common firing, could by no means equal that of a ſingle city baſking in the ſun-ſhine of opulence, and enjoying the fulleſt extent of proſperity.

In order to enable Adminiſtration to aſcertain the local conſumption of wood in Corſica, during the ſpace of forty years, a reſerve need only be made of about forty

thouſand acres, equal to two million four hundred thouſand cords, which deducted from twenty ſeven million three hundred thouſand (the ſuppoſed growth of the country) leave a remainder of five and twenty million of cords applicable to the uſe we are going to indicate.

Art. V. Exact Eſtimate of the total Value of theſe Woods.

To excite in the public a deſire of employing to the greateſt advantage theſe extenſive woods, which have for ages ſprung up, attained their maturity, and decayed, without being exploited, therefore without producing the leaſt benefit to man, we have only to appreciate it's worth: In order not to be deceived in our calculation, we muſt view it in it's moſt diſadvantageous light, which is that of reducing it to charcoal. Now the price of this commodity, in every acceſſible part of France, runs from ten ſols the quintal to fifty: So that the medium price will be, at leaſt, thirty ſols per quintal.

A cord

A cord of wood weighing more than forty quintals, and the charcoal weighing one fourth of the wood in it's original ſtate:* The cord of wood produces ten quintals of charcoal, and twenty five millions of cords give two hundred and fifty thouſand millions of quintals. Which at the medium of thirty ſols is worth three hundred and ſixty five million of French livres.

It may be objected that the coal is not ready made and is conſequently attended with previous expence; in reply to this obſervation, I anſwer, that it's preparation requiring no capital, and reſulting from the moſt ruſtic induſtry, *is a material acquiſition to Society*, by furniſhing employment to a great number of it's members, who would otherwiſe be at a loſs for occupation, and become more or leſs buthenſome to the ſtate.

* Du Hamel Art. du Charbonier.

Art. VI. Induſtry triples the Value.

Moreover this combuſtible, called charcoal, whenever it can (as is the caſe in Corſica) be advantageouſly employed in the metallurgical arts, is to be conſidered as a mere inſtrument of art, and the inſtrument which ſerves to the exerciſe of any art whatever, being only a part of the value of what it helps to produce; it follows, with due regard to the value of wood, coal, and iron taken collectively, that the two hundred and fifty millions of quintals, worth three hundred and ſeventy five millions, which Corſica can furniſh with eaſe, and applicable to Metallurgical purpoſes (of which this combuſtible is the main and moſt indiſpenſible material) may prove the means of an induſtrious occupation of quadruple value. It will appear in the ſequel, that the full amount thereof is, on a fair eſtimation, not overated at twelve hundred millions, divided by the number of years

which

which ſerve to regulate the ſeveral terms of cutting the ſaid woods. In the mean time the wood, felled in regular progreſſion, having been cleared away, the premiſes would be renewing, and in due time would afford new materials for freſh enterpriſes in future, and ſo on *ad infinitum.*

Art. VII. Diviſion of a general Exploitation to be effected in forty years.

It is thought that the woods in Corſica do not become fit for uſe under a growth of forty years; dividing the totality, therefore, by this term, we ſhall be able to aſcertain the amount of the annual fall of timber, &c. throughout the iſland; and although, we have already ſhewn, that a reſerve of forty thouſand acres ſhould be made for the occaſional exigencies of the inhabitants of the iſland; forty thouſand more acres, or the tenth part of the woods might be left ſtanding eighty years, and the immediate

immediate demands for preſent conſumption might be taken out of the three hundred and eighty thouſand acres, marked out for the ax, and deſtined to be cleared away every fortieth year.

Art. VIII. Different uſes to be made of the ſeveral ſorts of Wood in Corſica.

The moſt advantageous uſe that the woods in Corſica can be put to is as follows:—

The *Makis*, a dwarf ſpecies of tree from ſix inches to two feet round, very ſeldom exceeds from ten to twenty feet in height (French meaſure); and is only fit for charcoal and fire wood.

The *Oak-holm*, which is the moſt abundant of any, is from three to nine feet thick, by twenty to fifty feet high. The body when found will furniſh houſe timber, ribs, and forky pieces of wood for the building of

merchant

merchant ſhips, ſuch as *varangues*, *fourcats*, allonges de revers, pieces d'etrave, &c.* The branches and hollow trunks will ſell for fuel, or may be converted into charcoal.

Pines, from three feet round (if leſs in dimenſion they ſhould by no means be cut down) to twelve by forty, to eighty feet high, would ſerve for large *maſting*, *yard-arms*, and *beams*, of a larger ſize, *ſide planks*,

* Inſtead of exporting wood in it's own natural ſtate to Provence, where it ſells but for fifty ſols, there is a far more advantageous mode of diſpoſing of the ſame, which is by employing it in the country for ſhip building, &c. as it may be beſt to turn to account. Oak-holms, in Corſica, whether ſtrait, crooked, or forked, ſerve conjointly for membranes, &c. The pine will furniſh the *bordages*, or ſide planks, the *pont*, or decking, the *antennes*, or ſail yards, maſts, &c. The hard yew, box, and olive trees ſerve for the making of pullies. Wood thus employed, inſtead of requiring a number of bottoms for it's conveyance to a foreign market, would itſelf be uſefully employed in exporting abroad the different productions of the iſland. Other materials, ſuch as iron work for the rudder, pegs, pins, &c. together with tar, for the *calfatage*, or calking (the ſtaying of the ſeams) they are to be had on the ſpot. So that nothing is wanted from abroad, to fit out a veſſel compleat, but ſails and rigging.

and

and *madriers*, a ſort of plank exceeding two inches in thickneſs, rafters, common boards and *voliges*, a thin kind of plank uſed in the roofing of houſes.

Thoſe trees, which are damaged * may be converted into charcoal, as likewiſe thoſe that are *couronnès* (grubby and ſtumpy) and *champignonneès* (*wrankled*) the charcoal made from theſe trees, if intermixed with that of the oak-holm, may be of infinite uſe, in the manner I am going to ſhew.

SECTION II.

Art. I. Iron Forges.

The beſt and moſt profitable way of employing wood in Corſica would be the ſupplying the forges with fuel. What is felled and hewn into timber, being ſold by the cubic foot is not more productive, in point of gain, than what is reduced on the ſpot to charcoal and conſumed in the forges.

* The country people apply fire to the roots, in order to ſet the turpentine a running.

This

This object, indeed, is of a very limited extent. In fine, what is exported to Provence for firing, though it ſells well and yields a profit of thirty per cent. would turn to a better account in furniſhing fuel for the domeſtic forges. Therefore, it is obvious, that this is the main object, and conſequently that which ought deſervedly to have the preference.

Art. II. The Catalonian Forges.

The moſt ſerviceable forge in Corſica is that ſpecies which is generally uſed in the iſland, greatly reſembling the Catalonian forge. It differs from the high forges uſed in France, for working mineral ſubſtance of an inferoir quality, and which they are obliged to run into pigs, as in Burgundy, Berry, Nivernois, Franche Comté, Lorraine, Champagne, and Normandy, where the mines are commonly of a ſandy and gravelly nature, yielding no more than fifteen or twenty pounds of forged iron to the quintal.

Art. III. Compariſon between the Catalonian Forges and the High Furnaces.

The erecting the high furnaces and other adjacent buildings generally coſt eighty thouſand livres. The quantity of forged iron which they are enabled to produce is thirty quintals per day; but from a variety of accidents they are liable to, theſe furnaces are ſubject to frequent interruption during the year.

Two Catalonian forges yielding nearly the ſame quantity of forged iron per day, coſt at moſt from ten to twelve thouſand livres; if built on the beſt conſtruction will be leſs expoſed to the inconvenience of occaſional interruption.

By the proceſs of high furnaces, each pound of forged iron requires ſix or ſeven pounds of coal. According to the Catalonian proceſs carried to the higheſt perfection in Rouſſillon, and Foix, three pounds only, or at moſt three pounds and a half are con-

ſumed in producing one pound of ſaleable iron. Thus there is a manifeſt economy in the article of fuel, being one half leſs; beſides a conſiderable reduction of more than five ſixths in the primary expences in forming the eſtabliſhment.

Theſe forges have another advantage; which is, that without any extraordinary proceſs, a part of the iron therein worked, that is to ſay the ſurface of the *Maſſets*, or lumps, is ſpontaneouſly converted into native ſteel, or ſtrong iron, double in value to the interior part which is of a ſofter quality, and which is generally a twentieth or a twenty fifth part of the whole.

This proceſs, however, is only applicable to flinty mineral, that abounds in metal. Experiments have been made in Foix with the *Berry Mineral*, but without ſucceſs *. Corſica, though not in the actual poſſeſſion

* Theſe experiments have been very carefully made, under the inſpection of the Baron de Dietrich, Member of the Academy of Sciences, at the Marquis de Gudane's forges.

poſſeſſion of this production, within it's own territory, has the advantage of being able to procure, on eaſy terms, from the iſland of Elbe, a kind of mineral, which is fitter than any to be worked according to the proceſs of the Catalonian forges.

Art. IV. The Iron Mine of the Iſland of Elbe.

This mine is within ſight of Corſica, and at fifteen leagues diſtance: it is one of the moſt conſiderable *Depôt* of exterior metallics in the known* world. All naturaliſts agree, that it will laſt for ages; and Pliny aſſerts, that the general ſoil of the iſland has a metallic tendency: in this opinion, he is backed by the general obſervations of antiquity. The rocky mineral, which

forges, in the Province of Foix, by Mr. Vergnies de Bouiſchere, the moſt ingenious proprietor of forges in that Canton, where iron works are brought to ſuch perfection.

" * It has been obſerved on the approach of a ſhip, " that the magnetic virtue of this mineral is ſo great that " it deranges the compaſs."

The TRANSLATOR.

which it produces, is one of the richeſt in Europe, as it frequently gives ſeventy five pounds of pure metal per quintal, and never leſs than fifty. Another excellent quality, in it's nature, is that it's metal is leſs affected by the mixture and adheſion of heterogeneous ſubſtance: beſides it is of eaſy fuſion, and contains abundance of *unincorporated ſulphur*, a ſmall quantity of *ſulphur of iron*, of *ſilice* (a flinty ſubſtance) and of *oxigene* (vital air): Sometimes it becomes a pure *oxide* of iron; which ſignifies the combining of the principle of the acid with iron. It's price, at the ſea ſide, is twenty four ſols per *cantaro*, containing one hundred and fifty pounds Genoeſe weight, or one quintal avoirdupois French weight.

This mineral ſubſtance is, of all others, perhaps, the beſt adapted to the proceſs of the Catalonian forges: for, according to a long ſtanding practice in Corſica, which, though ſingular of itſelf, has a great analogy thereto, the quantity of iron here worked is but very inconſiderable, for they uſe only

charcoal made of the cheſnut, when dead, which confines and retards the fabrication; theſe trees being to be met with on the Eaſtern coaſt alone of the iſland, and the fruit ſerving in lieu of bread, the natives are naturally deſirous of preſerving an article ſo neceſſary as long as poſſible; they are, therefore, left growing till they decay. This accounts for the reluctance with which the cheſnut tree is, in Corſica, reſigned by the inhabitants to the devouring flames of a furnace.

Art. V. Proceſs followed in Corſica in the management of the Iron Ore, of the Iſland of Elbe.

The mode of treating this mineral is as follows:—A ſemi-elliptic pyramid is erected with pieces of charcoal, five inches long, upon a flat area, this pile is twenty feet by ten wide, and eighteen inches high, and is placed before the wall, that incloſes the funnel, through which the wind is conveyed by a ſingle tube, called *Trompe*, from fifteen

to

to twenty feet of perpendicular height. Outside of this pile is placed the previouſly roaſted ore, which is deſtined for immediate fuſion; thick lumps of raw mineral, intended for the ſubſequent melting, ſurrounds the whole and receives a firſt roaſting. The inſide of the pyramid is filled with other coal, which is the fuel that is to communicate heat to the whole work. This again is covered with a ſtrong layer of coal duſt and cinders, in order to prevent the external air from penetrating.

In a ſpace of three hours the broken pieces of ore, which touches outwardly the half round of charcoal, and acting in ſome meaſure as a crucible, will be found to have received a laſt and more thorough baking than the previous one. The ſaid ore glutinates into cakes, and the vitrifying part thereof will then be in the *firſt ſtate of fuſion* (en laitier.)

This operation being finiſhed, the pyramid is then demoliſhed and replaced by two

freſh heaps of cinders on the right and left of the pipe, which is, as it were, buried under the coal that fills this ſpace. Oppoſite to the pipe, and as near as poſſible to it, the mineral cakes are now ſucceſſively placed upon the coals. A fourth of theſe cakes produce, in four hour's time, a forgeable *maſſelet*, or lump of iron. This proceſs continues till all the caked mineral has undergone the violent action of an intenſe heat, which ſerves to clear it of all heterogeneous matter; this operation laſts for about twenty hours. Thus we ſee the whole proceſs of a melting, in Corſica, which is performed in four and twenty hours: but it produces no more than two quintals and a half of ſaleable, or marketable, iron, or three at moſt, conſuming about five quintals of raw mineral, and nine or ten quintals of charcoal.

Art. VI. Deſcription of the Catalonian Forge.

This ſpecies of forge conſiſts in an open room, forty feet ſquare, under which a furnace, or crucible, is placed, of about

two

two feet ſquare, raiſed a foot from the ground, and fixed to one of the thick walls of the incloſure. A large hammer, of twelve or fifteen hundred weight, occupies one ſide of the ſquare, it is put in motion by an apparatus ſimilar to that uſed in the refining works, and *renardieres* of the high forges. The anvil, which is even with the ground, and called the *ſtock*, is ſupported by a hard and large ſtone block, or by a collection of maſſy *parallelipeds* of iron joined perpendicularly, and cloſed in by an under ground brick-work. Acroſs the wall, that forms one ſide of the crucible, the pipe paſſes pointing downwards, and ſupplies the air introduced into the wind caſe by one or two pipes, which in theſe forges are uſed in lieu of bellows, being far more economical, as they do not coſt one eighth of a pair of bellows, eight of which are requiſite in the forges of high furnaces, in the refinery and heating houſes.

Theſe forges are ſerved by eight workmen, viz. a *foyer*, a *maillet*, two *eſcolas*,

two *piquemines*, and two *ſervans*. their pay is rated by the quantity of iron they forge or caſt, ſo that the price of the fabrication never exceeds forty ſols the quintal; and the workmen's wages are from twenty to three livres, or forty ſols, one day with another.

Art. VII. Proceſs or Operation.

Inſtead of running the ore into pigs and then melting it, till it drops fit for refinement, the proceſs of theſe Catalonian forges conſiſts in filling the ſection of the crucible, on the ſide of the wind-pipe, with charcoal, which ſmothers the tube as it were; the oppoſite ſide of the crucible is then filled up with ore, previouſly roaſted and broken up to the ſize of a nut. The fire is lighted up, the pipe is filled with wind, and, from time to time, the *laitier* formed from the vitrious part of the ore is ſet a running, which is done by paſſing through a hole, called the *chio*, a *ringard* which penetrates into the baking ſubſtance. In three hours the iron forms

itſelf into a *maſſet* or *loupe* (heap) at the bottom of the crucible. This maſs, or heap, is then taken out and divided into two or four *maſſelottes*, or parcels, which are heated anew, and formed into bars by means of the great hammer; the whole operation is accompliſhed in ſix hours time.

Art. VIII. Productions from Iron.

Theſe forges are able, every four and twenty hours, to furniſh four parcels of four quintals each; but as they are liable to frequent interruption, through occaſional accidents, ſuch as the breaking of the ſtone bottom of the furnace, or the neceſſary repairs of the crucible, theſe forges are ſuppoſed to produce two quintals per day, which is ſeventy-two quintals per week, and about three thouſand ſix hundred quintals per annum.

Art. IX. The Trompes, or Water Conduits.

Theſe water conduits, ſupplying the place of bellows, require a fall of water which,

however, is eaſily to be procured by means of a dyke on a rivulet, ſufficient to furniſh a body of water of eight or nine ſectional inches ſquare. Theſe conduits are much uſed in mountainous countries, ſuch as Dauphiné, Rouſſillon, Spaniſh Navarre, Tirol, the Apennines and Corſica.

Art. X. Of Charcoal and Native Steel.

The proper fuel for the Catalonian forges is the charcoal made of the following wood: The oak-holm, cork, larch, pine, arbutus, privet, beach and turpentine trees. Theſe may be uſed ſeparately or intermixed, according to the effect each of them apart might produce, or on mixing; in fine, according to the quality required in the ſteel, whether ſoft or hard. Certain it is, that the coals made of light and ſoft wood render the iron ſoft, for which reaſon they are termed *ſoft coal*; whereas the coal formed of heavy and hard wood (as the oak-holm, which weighs about ninety pounds per cubic foot) is better calculated for producing native

native ſteel, or hard iron, which is ſometimes faulty in producing what is called *rouverains*, (brittle) when not attended to with the greateſt care. But the blending theſe different coals produces iron of the beſt quality, viz. that which unites the greateſt tenacity to the moſt perfect ductility, or malleability; and you may acquire either of theſe qualities in a greater or leſſer degree, in proportion as the proceſs is carried on with greater or leſs activity. A ſlow fire of ſoft coal produces ſoft iron; on the contrary, a very ſharp inceſſant fire of hard coal contributes much to the formation of ſtrong tough iron, or natural ſteel*.

SECTION

* Some ſeem to think, that ſince they uſe the cheſnut wood coal in the fabrication of the iron ore brought from the iſland of Elbe, and principally the coal made of the dry or dead cheſnut tree, or ſome other light wood; that the oak-holm or cork tree coal would by no means be proper for ſimilar operations. It has been obſerved, that hard wood naturally renders the iron brittle, and it is ſuppoſed this charcoal contains a *phoſphoric acid*, which communicates *phoſphorus* to the coal itſelf in the act of burning, when it coaleſces with the *carbone*, or the coal, diveſted of it's acid; that when the charcoal is applied

to

SECTION III.

Art. I. The Quantity of Wood that will ſerve for Timber, and Planks.

We have already obſerved, that of the four hundred and twenty thouſand acres of wood

to a mineral body the *phoſphorus* therein contained, forms in the metal *phoſphate* of iron, or what is called *ſyderite* which renders it brittle; but it appears, on the contrary, on a thorough inveſtigation of the matter by Meſſrs. Vandermonde, Bertholet, and Monge, that it is not in this manner the ſeveral ſorts of charcoal operate upon iron, in the fabrication of which they are uſed. In a very intereſting Memorial inſerted in the Hiſtorical Accounts of the Academy of Sciences for the year 1786, theſe learned men gave it as their opinion, "that charcoal, in it's natural ſtate, blends with the iron in the ſeveral ſtages of the proceſs, and that it is which chiefly tends to give a particular quality to the mineral in it's ſtate of fuſion; hence chymiſts ſay, *fontes blanches* (a white caſt), *fontes gruſis* (grey caſt), *fer forgé dur* (hard caſt iron), *l'acier malléable* (malleable ſteel), *acier intraitable* (ſtubborn ſteel). In fine, that the ſuperabundance of incorporated coal reduces it almoſt to the ſtate of *fonte griſe*. It ſeems, therefore, that charcoal made of hard wood will give a much greater heat, and, by precipitating the operation, form the iron ore into metal. It is ſometimes liable to combine a part of its own ſubſtance with the metal towards the end of the proceſs,

by

wood, contained in Corſica, which is propoſed to be divided into an exploitation of forty years; it would be proper to reſerve one tenth, or forty thouſand acres, where

by which means the ſteel is found to be more or leſs imperfect. Should, however, this inconvenience exiſt, is there no remedy for it? In the ſame manner as charcoal made of oak-holm, and other hard wood, is uſed in the high forges on account of the ſuperior heat it gives, and the great activity with which its fire melts the ore into pigs. Charcoal of a ſofter quality is reſerved for the finery; that, which is of a ſtronger nature might, in the Catalonian forges, where there is but one fire, be employed in the beginning of the operation, which is merely confined to the agglutination of the ore, and raiſing the heat to a proper temper, in order to volatilize the evaporable ſubſtances, and run the vitrifiable ones into a fuſion; towards the concluſion of the proceſs ſoft coal would ſuffice, as nothing remains, at this ſtage of the buſineſs, but to ſeparate the *exigene*, which prevents the ferruginous part from becoming pure metal." Two of the authors of this Memorial, Meſſieurs Vandermonde and Monge, being conſulted, in the preſence of Mr. Lavoiſier, on the ſuppoſed inconvenience attending the uſe of hard coal, ſeemed to think theſe fears, or apprehenſions, were chimerical or groundleſs; ſuppoſing, however, the operation to be properly managed, agreeable to the principles of the late diſcoveries of the art of extracting the iron ore from it's mine, and of the means of rendering it in the wiſhed for ſtate,

the trees might be left ſtanding for the term of eighty years, and the pines may be ſuffered to remain even for a longer term. We ſet, likewiſe, apart in our calculation forty thouſand acres to ſupply the local exigencies of the inhabitants: thus deducting theſe forty thouſand acres from the four hundred thouſand, there remains a reſidue of three hundred and forty thouſand in reſerve for exploitation, which being divided into forty falls, the annual cutting, or clearance, amounts to eight thouſand five hundred acres.

Art. II. Wood for Timber and Planks.

The eight thouſand five hundred acres, which may be annually exploited at ſixty-five cords, the one with the other, will produce five hundred and fifty-two thouſand cords, or their equivalent. The part of this wood that may be diſpoſed of as timber, or in the piece, and which is ſold by the cubic foot, is merely confined to the very beſt quality, or what is moſt perfect throughout

the

the different Cantons, and the quality is by no means conſiderable. The lofty *Makis*, of which the one-third conſiſts, yield none. The oak-holm and cork-trees are very apt to decay interiorly or rot at heart, and ſucceed not in the growth; and as for the pines, they grow, for the moſt part, in places ſo inacceſſible, that the tranſporting the timber in the piece from off the premiſes would be attended with greater expence than profit. It is then computed, that wood diſpoſed of in this manner cannot exceed one-ſixth of the whole, or the equivalent, of thirty-four thouſand five hundred cords, which, rated at about twenty cubic feet, taken promiſcuouſly, the one with the other, in the piece, is ſuppoſed to be the quantity of ſound wood, that may be extracted therefrom, nearly amounting in bulk to one cord. The produce would then be about ſix hundred and ninety thouſand cubic feet, reſerved for timber and planks.

Art. III. Fuel for Exportation, and the Quantity of Iron that may be annually worked, with the remainder reduced into Charcoal.

The portion ſet apart for fuel is likewiſe confined to what may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of in the ſeveral maritime towns of Provence, Languedoc, on the coaſts of Nice and Tuſcany, in the gulf of Genoa; and, in fine, the Pope's territory. The whole amount of what is ſold at theſe different markets in the Mediterranean is vaguely eſtimated at a quadruple or quintuple part of the conſumption of Marſeilles, which is ſuppoſed to be three hundred thouſand weight, or thirty thouſand cords annually; ſo that the two above objects, amounting nearly to the equivalent of one hundred and eighty cords, to be deducted from five hundred, fifty-two thouſand, nine hundred, would ſtill leave a reſidue of three hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand cords, to be annually appropriated to the fabrication of iron. Now, three hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand

thouſand cords, producing three million, ſix hundred, and eighty thouſand quintals of charcoal, and the Catalonian forges not conſuming any more than three pounds and a half, or at moſt four pounds, of charcoal to each pound of marketable forged iron, it follows, that ſomething more than a million of quintals of iron may be annually forged in Corſica.

As the object of exportation is far leſs profitable than the emolument that would accrue from home conſumption in the iron manufactories, the hundred and fifty thouſand cords, deſtined for the foreign markets, might alſo be reduced to charcoal, and appropriated to the uſe of forges, which would prove an additional reſource of four hundred thouſand quintals of charcoal; but then, it is a matter of doubt, whether ſuch a quantity of iron, equal to one-half of what Sweden is known to produce, could be diſpoſed of without occaſioning a conſiderable fall in the price. It would, perhaps, be more adviſeable (inſtead of confining the fabrication merely

merely to raw iron deſtined for exportation in this its unwrought and imperfect ſtate) to employ a part of the fuel in giving the iron ſome primary form or ſhape. This would tend to augment the original value in the diſpoſing of the ſaid articles on exportation, as fuel on the ſpot is far cheaper than it is in thoſe parts where the iron, in its ſecond ſtate of fabrication, would be marketable.

Art. IV. The Expences attending the Fabrication of Iron.

We ſhall hereafter exhibit in full detail, and ſhew to demonſtration, that the general expences of fabricating iron in Corſica, will never exceed eleven livres per quintal avoirdupois weight. By general expences is meant,

1. The primary purchaſe of mineral in the Iſle of Elbe.

2. The freight of the ſame, including lading and carriage, to Corſica.

3. The conveyance by land, which is performed either by teams, or on the backs of mules, to the reſpective forges.

4. The making roads, and opening the neceſſary paſſes.

5. The eſtabliſhing reſervoirs of water for the regular ſupply of the channels of the water-pipes, or trompes.

6. The erecting workſhops, ſheds, &c. for the forges.

7. The erecting of lodging-houſes and magazines for the accommodation of the artificers and goods.

8. The fabrication of charcoal, and the conveyance of the ſame to the forges.

9. The workmen's wages.

10. Beaſts of ſumpter and land-carriages for the conveyance of forged or fabricated iron to the place of embarkation.

11. The freight to the moſt conſiderable commercial ports abovementioned, ſituated in the Mediterranean.

12. The ſalary of the ſupernumeraries.

13. The unforeſeen expences.

Now, as the iron of the Iſland of Elbe is reckoned, if not ſuperior, at leaſt equal to the firſt quality that comes from Sweden and the Province of Biſcay; and as the latter is never rated in this part of Europe worth leſs than eighteen livres per quintal, avoirdupois weight, it is clear, that there will be in Corſica a profit of ſix or ſeven livres upon iron in its rough ſtate, excluſive of what would immediately accrue therefrom in its ſecond ſtate of fabrication, which would depend entirely on the non-exportation of fuel to foreign markets, and on the extraordinary ſupply of waters in the Iſland, ſufficient for the working the neceſſary machines or engines. Thus the general profit of Corſican iron may be eſtimated at ſix millions annually.

We

We ſhall further demonſtrate, that wood for timber and planks, which ſells at from forty to ſeventy ſols the cubic foot, bears a profit of at leaſt twenty ſols per cubic foot; and that the ſix hundred and ninety thouſand cubic feet, which Corſica can thus furniſh, will produce more than ſix hundred and ninety thouſand livres clear profit.

It will likewiſe appear in the ſequel, that fire-wood exported, which always ſells in Provence from fifty to ſixty ſols per weight (the tenth part of a cord), bearing above one livre profit per weight; the five hundred and fifty thouſand cords that may be appropriated to this uſe, producing one million five hundred thouſand weight, would yield above a million five hundred thouſand livres.

Thus the three articles abovementioned, viz. forged iron, wood for timber, and fuel, will evidently produce above eight millions.

Now, as the ſaid profit of eight millions implies a ſecondary emolument, at leaſt double the amount, which would tend to

the general advantage of the country, the reſult of the whole is an acquiſition to ſociety exceeding four and twenty millions annually, whether termed value, produce, labour, or emolument.

Be it obſerved, that theſe advantages accrue from the application of general induſtry to objects hitherto diſregarded and totally neglected.

SECTION IV.

Art. 1. A detailed Application of this Syſtem confined to the Exploitation of one particular Canton.

IN order to give a juſt idea of the expence and profit attending the due exploitation of the ſeveral ſorts of wood that grow in Corſica, we will now apply, in a detailed manner, this general ſyſtem, to one particular Canton; on which ſpot it is propoſed to allow a ſingle company of adventurers, that chuſe to embark in the undertaking, to make the

the experiment, at their own coſt and riſk, whether of profit or loſs. Their eſſay will ſerve as an example for the encouragement of the reſt of Corſica. Locality may, undoubtedly, cauſe ſome variation as to the application of this plan, in the different parts of the Iſland, which are more or leſs ſtocked with wood, which are more or leſs acceſſible; in fine, which are more or leſs diſtinct from the ſea-coaſt. It is, however, poſſible, by a trial of this nature, to form an adequate idea of this buſineſs. Reſults better calculated will be obtained by analogy, than by the vague reckonings of ſimple theory.

Art. II. Domaine of Galeria.

The territory propoſed for exploitation forms a part of a certain juriſdiction of ninety-one thouſand acres of land belonging to the crown, known by the name of the *Domaine of Galeria*, ſituated on the weſtern coaſt of the Iſland, 15,000 toiſes to the ſouth of Fort Calvy, which is the neareſt inhabited

ſpot. It reaches eaſtward from the ſea to the foot of the mountains of Niolo, that lie weſtward, bearing a like extent of nearly fifteen thouſand toiſes.

In this direction, which is that of its greateſt dimenſion, this territory is divided in two nearly equal parts by the river, or torrent, Santa Maria della Spoſata, formed by the ſeveral waters that paſs through the *Gorges* (ſtraits), which compoſe the beach or *Concha* of *Galeria*. The heights, that bound the *Concha*, being in the form of a long extended horſe-ſhoe, terminate in the gulf of Galeria, where there is a tolerable ſafe harbour, ſuſceptible of great improvement at little or no expence. In its preſent ſtate, this bay is ſufficiently capacious to receive ſecond-rate merchantmen. This Canton is nearly the hundred and fortieth part of the whole ſuperficies of Corſica, and contains about the fortieth part of its woods *.

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* It may not be improper to give here a ſhort Hiſtory of this Domaine; as it was the occaſion of a diſpute, that will

The river Galeria, or della Spoſata, at the diſtance of nearly four thouſand five hun-

be neceſſarily ſubmitted to the deciſion of the National Aſſembly by its Committee of Crown Lands. In the year 1704, the Republic of Genoa had granted as a Copyhold to a Nobleman, called *Luigi Sauli*, the lands of *Paratella, Marſolino, Galeria, Filaſorma*, and *Sia*, that contain an extent of territory of ninety-one thouſand acres, now called the *Domaine of Galeria*. The conditions of this Copyhold-Tenure were to build habitations to a certain amount, and eſtabliſh a certain number of Coloniſts, with the expreſs clauſe of forfeiture, after a few years, upon the non-performance of the abovementioned conditions. Not a ſingle article of the agreement was fulfilled, on account of the oppoſition formed by the inhabitants of the *Pieve de Niolo*, as is aſſerted by thoſe who are in the poſſeſſion of the rights of the late Luigi Sauli. Be it as it will, the Republic of Genoa, in 1709, declared the right of Copyhold forfeited; and, in 1717, granted the ſaid lands to the inhabitants of the aforeſaid neighbouring *Pieve*. The terms of this new Copyhold were very ſimple and eaſy; conſiſting only in the payment of a Canonic Fee of four hundred livres, Genoeſe money, making nearly three hundred and twenty livres, French. This new grant was, however, ſubject to immediate forfeiture on the non-payment of the ſaid fee for two ſucceſſive years.

It does not appear that the Niolins ever paid this fee, and ever ſince the year 1729 they have been almoſt at perpetual war with their then Sovereign. Thus have they continued

hundred toiſes from the place where it empties itſelf into the ſea, previous to its water-

tinued to enjoy their forfeited Copyhold by force, which, agreeable to the conditions of the tenure, they had loſt all right to long before the inſurrection in 1729.

During a calm in 1751, the power of the Republic being then in full vigour, a new Act of Copyhold was paſſed concerning the Lands of Galeria. They were again granted to the *Pieve de Niolo*, ſubject to the ſame clauſes and exactions as in 1717. The Niolins made good their payments the two firſt years; but, in the year 1756, upon the breaking out of a freſh inſurrection, they neglected to pay the ſtipulated contract, although there were ſeveral intervals of tranquillity from that time to 1768 and 1769, when France became poſſeſſed of this Iſland. In 1771, the re-union of this Domaine to the Crown was declared and ſince accepted by the *Pieve de Niolo*, which tranſcribed this regulation upon the Regiſter of their Community in 1773, requeſting only of the Superintendant of the Crown Lands the liberty of paſture for their cattle, offering to pay a certain ſum in lieu of arrears. They further made a tender of paying annually, in future, the ſum of four hundred livres, French, till Government ſhould think proper to diſpoſe of theſe lands by freſh grants, for which they (the inhabitants of the Pieve) would ſolicit. The Superintendant at the ſame time promiſed to back their Petition. This Agent was afterwards diſavowed by Government. The Niolins never paid but nine hundred livres, being the one-half of what the arrears were rated at; and, notwithſtanding they offered

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watering the plain, paſſes immediately betwixt two rocks perpendicularly cut, thirty-

to pay annually the current Canonic Fees, they have totally neglected to fulfil this voluntary obligation. Being in the actual enjoyment of the ſeveral advantages derivable from the poſſeſſion of the premiſes, the inhabitants of the *Pieve* ſhould have made good their ſeveral payments, in order to ſtop all purſuit on the part of the plaintiff; but they pretended, or alledged, as a pretext for their not fulfilling this, their contract, that the Superintendant had not preſented them with the ratification of the act (by Government) to which they had ſubſcribed.

In 1785, Adminiſtration made a grant of Lands upon this Domaine, having previouſly done the ſame with reſpect to ſeveral Foreſts. Hereupon the Heir of Mr. Luigi Sauli, of Genoa, at the inſtigation of a hungry lawyer at Baſtia, inſtead of commencing a ſuit with the Republic, or claiming an indemnification for the having deſeized him of a grant made in favour of his Father, commenced an immediate proſecution againſt the King's Domaine. Now, as the Niolins entered into the enjoyment of the Copyhold of this Domaine only in 1717, and afterwards in 1751, on the Republic's declaring the late Mr. Luigi Sauli to be in a ſtate of forfeiture, they likewiſe became intermediate parties, and propoſe hereafter to prove, as principals in the proſecution, that they have not forfeited their right of poſſeſſion, notwithſtanding they had violated every article of the agreement, and they account for their not fulfilling the ſame in a plauſible manner indeed!

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thirty-ſix feet in height, the diſtance between being alſo about ſix and thirty feet; and it is through

The Pieve de Niolo has a population of three thouſand ſouls, and poſſeſſes a prodigious number of cattle, but particularly of goats. According to its ſyſtem of rural œconomy, a vaſt tract is requiſite to procure the neceſſary paſture. This is the reaſon why the inhabitants are ſo deſirous of preſerving the full enjoyment of the territory of Galeria, which contains, as has been already obſerved, ninety-one thouſand acres, excluſive of the forty thouſand that are contained in the Pieve. But is this ſyſtem of rural œconomy (which is confined to the increaſe of goats, and to the culture of a few acres for barley, in the proportion of two to a thouſand at moſt) the beſt and moſt advantageous of all? And becauſe the Niolins would perhaps be enabled to breed and feed double the number of goats on a tract of double the extent, ſhould theſe lands be given up to them, and every other means of improvement they are ſuſceptible of neglected? In what country are goats permitted to graze in the plains and fertile uplands? Are they not, on the contrary, every where confined to the ſummits and places of difficult acceſs? Theſe animals therefore feed where no other culture could be attended to, that would turn to a better account. Ought, in fine, the State to be deprived of the uſe and value of the extenſive foreſts and woods which this Canton contains, merely to gratify the wiſhes of the inhabitants of the *Pieve*, who deſire the excluſive privilege of poſſeſſing alone the Domaine of Galeria? Beſides, have they either the inclination or the means to avail themſelves of the grant, ſhould it be given in their favour?

through this opening the waters run, that paſs over an extent of forty thouſand acres, or forty million of ſquare toiſes, allowing for what the earth abſorbs. Now, as there is in Corſica a fall of thirty-three or thirty-four inches depth of water, proceeding from the ſnows or rain; and as the abſorption of the waters is not one-half here to what it is in France, perhaps not above one quarter, on account of the nature of the ſoil and the ſteep declivities of the adjacent grounds, which

favour? It is thought not. If, however, it be any ways intereſting to procure to the *Pieve de Nicolo* ſome addition to their paſture-grounds; it is, at the ſame time, infinitely advantageous not to include, in the ſaid grant, woods, that may be particularly beneficial to the Adminiſtration of Corſica, and the public at large.

Such are the facts and queſtions which the National Aſſembly will, *in its wiſdom*, have to decide upon, relative to the Domaine of Galeria. As the inquiry is rather of a political than a judicial nature, it is highly important the Aſſembly ſhould determine the matter, if it wiſhes to ſee the ſalutary effects that would accrue from the exploitation of the woods in Corſica. The ſyſtem propoſed would ſoon put the country in ſuch a flouriſhing ſtate, as to enable it ſhortly to ceaſe being burthenſome to the State.

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are no where three thouſand toiſes diſtant from the bed of the river; it follows, that there paſs, through this kind of aperture, about eight million cubic feet of water, which are nearly the three-fourths of four myriads of cubic feet, which fall in the courſe of the year, divided by three hundred and ſixty-five days, or about one hundred cubic feet of water per ſecond. The fact is, that at this paſſage, there is always a depth of one foot of water, and a breadth of ſix and thirty, and that in the greateſt droughts; but in the winter, on the melting of the ſnows, or the fall of heavy rains, the waters frequently riſe to a height of twenty feet.

It may be here obſerved, that nature ſeems to point out this ſpot as peculiarly adapted to the forming a firſt and principal reſervoir, as it would be neither difficult nor expenſive to command the neceſſary waters for a ſimilar eſtabliſhment.

In order to effect this, it is propoſed entirely to dam up the river of Galeria at the

place

place where it paſſes in a body between two parallel rocks, which, as it has been already obſerved, are thirty ſix feet high, and at a ſimilar diſtance from each other. A little above this dam a canal may be formed thirty feet wide and five feet deep, and made to flow a line per toiſe downwards, and that for the continued length of 100 toiſes round a ſmall ravin, the ſtream of which empties itſelf into the river Galeria, in the vicinity of the two rocks; and it is at the extremity of the ravin, and near the principal river, where the forges, workſhops, &c. ſhould be erected. It would be adviſeable to erect theſe buildings in ſuch a manner, that there might be nothing to apprehend from the impetuoſity of the water; ſhould the Torrent de la Spoſata exceed it's natural bounds, and deſtroy the precautionary works raiſed, by human prudence and foreſight, in order to contain it within due limits; the neceſſary materials being on the ſpot, the works ſhould be erected as ſolid as poſſible. By means of this dyke the ſurface of the river, fenced in on every ſide where the waters

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are higheſt, will be raiſed thirty feet where they are loweſt. This will furniſh the ſeveral pipes with a regular ſupply of a hundred cubic feet of water each ſecond *.

Art.

* It would have been an object highly worthy the attention of naturaliſts to have minutely obſerved the wonderful effect produced in the inſide of the *Trompes*, and occaſioned by the fall of the water, from whence there ariſes a current of air, the intenſeneſs of which is but very imperfectly meaſured. It is not certain, that the moiſture or damp air, which paſſes through the wind-pipe does not, when decompoſed, furniſh by contact, with the fire in the crucible, a portion of vital air, that enters about four-fifths into the compoſition of the water. No one yet has been able to aſcertain, whether the water, by its fall into the windcaſe, does not, in ſome meaſure, decompoſe the atmoſpherical air which it draws with it; whether the vital part of atmoſpherical air is not rather drawn towards the pipe, whereas the water that ſeparates would, at the ſame time, attract the other aerial fluids of the common air, more ſuſceptible, perhaps, of being attracted by it? or, in fine, whether the effect produced may not be juſt the contrary? There is no ſure way of aſcertaining which has the greater influence either upon the body of air that paſſes into the tube, or upon the nature of the air itſelf; whether it is the height the water falls from, and it's proportionate velocity, or the quantity of water falling from a leſs height. The fact, explained, more or leſs thoroughly as to circumſtances, is, that air is conveyed into

Art. III. The ſeveral ſorts of Wood growing in this Canton particulariſed, and the quantity aſcertained.

The wood, in this ſelect quarter of the domain of Galeria, may cover an extent of ten thouſand acres, or a ninth part of the ſurface of the whole domain, viz. five thouſand acres of lofty makis, or coppice, four thouſand acres of foreſt trees, and a thouſand acres of larch pines. The makis, which generally occupy the bottoms or

into the channel of the pipe by the fall of water that enters the body of the *trompe*; there muſt, therefore exiſt a neceſſary proportion between the diameter of the pipe's *oriſice* and that of the body of the *trompe* and the height the *water* falls from. All theſe particulars muſt be previouſly aſcertained, and it is abſolutely impoſſible to carry on a complicated operation, and execute it in a ſatisfactory manner, unleſs one has ſuch a perfect knowledge of the ſeveral elements, which influence during the proceſs, ſo as to be able to modify the ſaid operation accordingly. Without this previous information, the naturaliſt is reduced to the condition of an ignorant mechanic; who, from frequent obſervations, will often have the advantage over him, whoſe principles are not the immediate reſult of accurate and exact calculation.

lower

lower grounds, are a mixture of the following trees:—The arbutus, privet, turpentine, birch, ſmall oak-holm, juniper and the wild olive. The foreſt trees, which grow on the ſemi-heights chiefly conſiſt in the large oak-holm, which the Italians call *leccio*, a few beech-trees, but a far greater quantity of the better ſort of aſh, beſides the pine, which is found on the higher flats, and on the ſummits.

The produce of theſe different ſorts of wood may, as we have obſerved above, be computed at ſixty five cords per acre; therefore ten thouſand acres may be rated at ſix hundred and fifty thouſand cords.

Art. IV. The different uſes the ſeveral ſorts of Wood may be put to.

By dividing the exploitation of the Canton into forty yearly falls, the annual clearance would ſomewhat exceed ſixteen thouſand cords, or the produce of two hundred and fifty acres. The wood might be deſtined

deſtined to the following purpoſes. The amount of two thouſand cords might be ſet apart for timber and planks, which would give forty thouſand cubic feet, at twenty cubic feet per cord; ſix thouſand cords might be deſtined for firing which make ſixty thouſand weight of Marſeilles, conſiſting of four quintals (table weight, or three quintals and a quarter avoirdupoiſe); and, in fine, eight thouſand cords might be converted into charcoal, which, at ten quintals per cord, would produce eighty thouſand quintals of this ſort of combuſtible; a quantity fully ſufficient to work from twenty thouſand to twenty four thouſand quintals of iron, in following the proceſs of the Catalonian forges.

Art. V. Carriage-Roads.

The woods, in this part of Corſica, commence at four thouſand toiſes from the ſea, and extend as far as ten thouſand toiſes up the country. Being at a diſtance of ſeven thouſand toiſes from the ſea, and upon the River

de la Spoſata, you will find yourſelf in the very centre of a circle, bearing a radius of three thouſand toiſes covered, more or leſs, with wood; ſo that ſeven thouſand toiſes are the middle ratio of the reſpective diſtances for the land carriage, or conveyance to the different ports, and conſequently for the ſeveral roads or cuts that might be annually made, at the rate of two thouſand toiſes yearly.

Art. VI. Expences of the Roads.

The company engaged in exploiting the foreſt of Lonca (for the marine ſervice) not very far diſtant from Galcria, has made ſeveral roads for carriages, and *ſliding* ones (gliſſoires) that penetrate from nine to ten thouſand toiſes up into the interior parts of this foreſt. The hurdle roads (gliſſoires) are uſeful for the conveying large pieces of timber, fifty two feet long by twenty two.

The ſaid timber weighs near upon 10,000 pound weight, and it's principal uſe is to form

form beams for ſhips of the line: theſe roads, excepting the ſlides, never coſt more than forty ſols per toiſe, being in width from twelve to fifteen feet. Now, notwithſtanding, the nature of the ground is every where nearly alike, we ſhall hereafter allow ſix livres per toiſe for the roads of Galeria, and that for the three following reaſons:

1ſt. On account of their width being eighteen feet.

2dly, Small bridges are neceſſary over the rivulets in the narrow paſſes; and

3dly, There is a neceſſity of making roads, that are to laſt forty years, more ſolid than temporary ones, in the woods, where they are only wanted for the term of two years.

Art. VII. The proper Perſons to be employed in the buſineſs of making and repairing the Roads, are the following:

The Luccheſe, Parmeſans, and Romagnols, together with other Italian peaſants,

who, forming a body of three or four thouſand labourers, arrive annually in Corſica, towards the month of October, where they continue till May. They are handy and diligent at every kind of work: and might, therefore, be advantageouſly employed in making and repairing the roads. The natives ſhould, however, have the preference, and it is *only* on their declining the taſk that foreigners ſhould be employed. This is frequently the caſe, for the Corſican peaſants prefer tending their cattle, beſides they do not ſeem fit for work of the kind. The Luccheſe, &c. take away with them from Corſica annually, a conſiderable ſum in ſpecie, amounting to more than three hundred thouſand livres.

Out of the four thouſand toiſes, from the ſea to where the woods begin, there exiſt already carriage roads for three fourths of the way, that is to ſay, three thouſand toiſes; conſequently nothing further would be requiſite the firſt year but to make a thouſand toiſe of new road, and three thouſand

of hurdle ditto, in all four thouſand toiſes, which two hundred Luccheſe could eaſily accompliſh in the ſpace of a month; this work would coſt three livres the toiſe, or twelve thouſand livres in the whole, and three ſmall bridges would coſt a ſimilar ſum of twelve thouſand livres. Thus the total expence for the roads made the firſt year would amount to twenty four thouſand livres. The ſubſequent expences would not amount to more than twelve thouſand livres annually, allowing for two thouſand toiſes, and including the repairs of the roads already made.

Art. VIII. The conveniency of carriage conveyance compared with that by beaſts of Sumpter.

Hitherto the ſole mode of conveyance from place to place has been, in Corſica, on the backs of mules. This practice has long prevailed in the country. The neceſſity, however, of adopting a ſpeedy and more economical conveyance, points out the pro-

priety of giving the preference to carriage conveyance. This requires the eſtabliſhment of good roads. Nay the ſucceſs of the undertaking abſolutely depending on this improvement, it is an indiſpenſible meaſure.

The proportion between the ſervice performed by a horſe, or mule, that drags in a cart, &c. and one that carries his burthen on his back is more than four to one; thus, confining one's obſervation to the weight alone of what is to be carried, there is already a difference of three hundred per cent. in favour of carriage conveyance, making a reaſonable allowance for the occaſional repairs of the roads and carriages, which always correſpond to the weight or load conveyed: this is, however, a trifling charge, and will require but a ſlight deduction. Another important obſervation is, that wood proves more or leſs valuable as it is more or leſs voluminous; now this advantage is loſt by the conveyance on the backs of mules, as each piece of timber muſt not exceed one hundred and twenty five pound weight, which is half a load.

An

An example taken on the ſpot will ſerve to make this exceedingly clear. The company of Lonca pays to Government forty ſols for each larch pine, from ſix to fourteen feet round, and from forty to ſeventy high. By means of the roads which have been made, at the expence of one hundred and fifty livres, veſſel beams are with eaſe conveyed from off the premiſes, that, one with the other, fetched at Toulon four hundred and fifty livres; whereas a tree, of the ſame dimenſions, conveyed on the back of a mule, will coſt ſeventy five livres, and produce no more than a hundred livres in planks.

It is obſerved, that the principal or main road wanted in this quarter, conſiſts in a ſtrait line of four thouſand toiſes, following pretty cloſely the courſe of the river that has an eaſtward and weſtward bearing. The aſcent is ſo eaſy that it ſcarce can be perceived, and the whole length of the ground is nearly clear of rocks.

Art. IX. Of Wainage, or Carriage.

We have remarked above, that the diſtance of conveyance is nearly equal from and to the ſeveral different points, being about ſeven thouſand toiſes, as well from the port to the foreſts, where the iron mineral is ſituated, as from the foreſts to the port, where the forged and wrought iron, together with the wood, are to be ſhipped off for exportation. This diſtance, going and coming, is nearly what the overſeers, or inſpectors, of the roads, cauſeways, and bridges, moſt commonly rate one day's teamage at. A double yoke of oxen would ſuffice to each team in Corſica: they would have to draw only three thouſand pounds weight from the foreſts down to the port, and five hundred weight leſs up from the port to the interior parts. The objects to be drawn would conſiſt in ſixty thouſand weight of fire wood, which, at three quintals and a quarter avoir-

dupois, would be each . . .	210,000
Forty thouſand cubic feet of wood for timber or planks, which, as to weight and bulk, are equal to ſeven thouſand four hundred weight, or twenty four thouſand quintals, which form . . .	24,000
Twenty thouſand quintals of forged iron	20,000
Total of the weight to be carried	254,000

Theſe two hundred and fifty four thouſand quintals make about eight thouſand five hundred loads, at thirty quintals per load, which it will take three hundred days journey to convey; and this may be done by twenty eight or thirty teams at moſt, drawn by a double yoke of oxen.

N. B. No allowance has been made of the iron ore by land from the port to the forges, becauſe this may be effected without any expence, as the teams or carts that ſerved to convey the wood and iron to the

place

place of embarkation, would otherwiſe return empty. On theſe occaſions the teams would not be heavily laden, having only one eighth of their ordinary load.

Art. X. The Freight.

The two hundred and fifty four thouſand quintals, to be conveyed by ſea, would, on the whole, form ſixty three or ſixty four ſeparate cargoes for the hoys, (*alleges*, or large *tartanes*) of fifteen hundred burthen, which are equivalent to four thouſand quintals avoirdupois. As theſe cargoes would be principally deſtined for the port of *Marſeilles*, they might be ſhipped aboard ſeven hoys, which will eaſily perform nine voyages from Corſica to Provence during the year. The veſſels might even go three voyages more, as the cargoes are always ready, and the lading may be effected in eight and forty hours. But limiting our calculation to nine annual voyages; each hoy will have forty days remaining to perform a voyage of eighty leagues in, to unload

load their cargoes and return. Each voyage going and coming do not require more than four days for loading and unloading. So that there remain thirty ſix days, time ſufficient, to perform another voyage of eighty leagues, and allowing for the return of the veſſel, which has, or may be ſuppoſed to have ſailed one hundred and ſixty leagues: an allowance for this extra voyage is, however, only made on the ſuppoſition of the ſhip's not being detained in port by contrary winds. This allowance is two thirds more than is requiſite for ſo ſhort a voyage, which is ſometimes performed in two days: and the more eſpecially, if ſeven ſhips are employed in the ſame direction, and at the ſame time, either going or coming, the wind when unfavourable to the one will prove favourable to the other, ſo that the ſwift ſailing of the one will make ample amends for the tardy progreſs of the other; and, in fine, the croſs winds would ſerve the purpoſe of both.

N. B. It has been already remarked, that the conveying the iron mineral from the

the Iſle of Elbe to Corſica will coſt nothing, and therefore no additional charge has been made for this particular article; and that for this reaſon, the bottoms, that ſerve to convey wood and iron from Corſica to Provence, returning for the moſt part to Corſica in ballaſt; ſome of them would from time to time, touch at the Iſle of Elbe, and take in cargoes of iron ore. Ten voyages out of the ſixty three would amply ſuffice for this buſineſs. Each cargo would conſiſt of four thouſand quintals of mineral, making in the whole forty thouſand quintals which is more than ſufficient for the manufacturing of twenty thouſand quintals of iron.

Art. XI. A detailed Liſt of the different Artificers and Workmen employed in this Exploitation.

The eſtabliſhment intended, by way of eſſay, is to be formed on a deſerted and uncultivated piece of ground, at ſix leagues diſtance from any fixed habitation, where there would be neither the means of procuring

curing the neceſſary hands, nor food for the ſupport of the workmen employed; it will be neceſſary to collect together on the ſame ſpot, forgemen, colliers, carpenters, maſons, joiners, ſmiths, wheel-wrights, harneſs-makers and ſadlers; carmen, bakers, chaplain, ſurgeon and attendants on the ſick, ſtore-keepers and warehouſe-men, comptroller, clerks, &c. amounting, in the whole, to two hundred perſons.

Art. XII. Accommodations for the Workmen and Store-houſes.

A ſquare building, of twenty-ſix toiſes in front, incloſing a court of eight toiſes ſquare, two ſtories high, with ſtore-rooms over the cellars and ground-floors, would ſuffice for the accommodating two hundred men with lodging, &c. A building of this deſcription would allow of forty-eight thouſand ſquare feet for lodging, excluſive of cellars and garrets. Now, as forty-four feet ſquare would be ſufficient for the lodging each artificer, the one with the other, the two hundred would occupy twenty eight thouſand

eight

eight hundred ſquare feet on the two upper ſtories; the ſurplus being nearly twenty thouſand ſquare feet, might be reſerved for warehouſes and workſhops, excluſive of what would be requiſite for the manufacturing the iron. It is calculated, that a ſimilar edifice would require two thouſand two hundred cannes of two hundred and fifty cubic pans of maſonry, or eleven hundred cubic toiſes. This would coſt on the ſpot, materials and labour included, ſixty livres per toiſe; otherwiſe, for the eleven hundred toiſes, ſixty-ſix thouſand livres; and as the maſon-work of ſuch a building would be very ſimple and plain, it might amount to ſomething more than one-third of the whole charge; it follows therefore that the propoſed edifice would coſt one hundred and eighty thouſand livres.

Art. XIII. Temporary Barracks.

The expence of erecting a building of this extent in Corſica is not the only obſtacle, as it would be in any other part of France.

To

To erect in the Domaine of Galeria, a mere deſert of more than ſix leagues diameter, and diſtant from the ſea-ſhore four thouſand toiſes, a building on the above conſtruction, it will require four months at leaſt to collect the neceſſary number of workmen, amounting to two hundred; theſe different artificers muſt be lodged and put under cover from the moment of their arrival. For this purpoſe it is propoſed to beſpeak at Marſeilles four and twenty barracks, of eighteen feet ſquare each, and fifteen high to the roof; the ſame to conſiſt of two ſtories. Theſe barracks, conſtructed upon the perfect model of thoſe of the Pioneers, that work at the *Butte de l'Etoile*, on the road to Neuilly and in the environs of Verſailles. Theſe barracks are eaſily taken to pieces, being formed of rafters and ſliding planks; they admit of twelve men each; viz. ſix men on a ſtory, and are fixed up in four and twenty hours.

A barrack of the ſort is compoſed of twelve dozen rafters of three inches ſquare, and the

ſliding planks of one foot one, the whole nine feet in length: theſe rafters and planks coſt eight livres the dozen, and will come to four and twenty livres, iron and workmanſhip included. So that the fifteen dozen, that a barrack fit to contain twelve men is compoſed of, will, upon the whole, coſt three hundred and ſixty livres; and the twenty-four barracks made complete at Marſeilles would come to eight thouſand ſix hundred livres.

A dozen of this ſpecies of planks and rafters form nine cubic feet, which, at forty-four or forty-five pound weight the cubic foot, weigh about four hundred pounds. Each barrack will weigh ſixty quintals; therefore the twenty-four, taken collectively, will amount to one thouſand four hundred and forty quintals; which will, on account of the ſpace they occupy, more than on account of the weight, require two moderate ſized *Tartanes*. The freighting of the two will come to eight hundred livres.

The

The land-carriage from the port to the above indicated ſpot, which is four thouſand toiſes diſtance up the country, might be performed by ſix team, of four oxen each, (forming eight days journey), as there exiſts already a road for wheel-carriages the whole length of the way. There is, however, about one thouſand toiſes of the way bad; that is, where it paſſes through the bed of the river. The road here conſiſts of large pebble-ſtones, lodged by the current of the water. But this conveyance may be eaſily effected by mules. To carry one thouſand four hundred and forty quintals, would be a journey of two hundred and eighty-eight days for the mules, at two journies per day, and two quintals and a half per journey. Two mules and their driver coſt four livres per day. They are eaſy to be had in the neighbourhood; the carriage, therefore, will be effected in eight days, by thirty-ſix mules, and will coſt about ſix hundred livres. In fine, it follows, that each barrack capable of lodging twelve men, together with the carrying and fixing expences,

will amount nearly to four hundred and thirty livres, and the twenty-four to ſomething more than ten thouſand livres.

It muſt be obſerved, in order to afford accommodation, for ſuppoſing 200 workmen, that only ſixteen barracks are abſolutely neceſſary, though the calculation was fixed at twenty-four: the other eight will ſerve for the locking up of the tools and proviſions. After the conſtruction of the above building, theſe barracks not being very expenſive, may be eaſily increaſed afterwards if wanted. They will ſerve as ſtationary boxes in the woods, where workmen are employed, or whereſoever new conſtructions are neceſſary.

SECTION V.

Art. I. Expences Extraordinary and Annual.

The expences of this eſtabliſhment may be divided into two claſſes, the *firſt* of primary advances, the ſecond claſs contains the annual diſburſements.

FIRST.

FIRST CLASS.

Art. II. The Extraordinary Expences are

1. For the roads and bridges.
2. For temporary barracks.
3. For lodging houſes and magazines.
4. For the conſtruction of the forges, and the making a canal for ſupplying the pipes with water.
5. For the purchaſing oxen and carriages for land ſervice.
6. For the furniſhing of *boys* (*alleges* or *tartanes*) for the ſea ſervice.

The above expences are eſtimated as follow:

For the making roads a length of 4,000 toiſes, and three ſmall bridges, will, at three livres per toiſe for the roads, and at 4,000 livres each bridge, amount in the whole, as has been already ſtated 24,000

Brought over Livres (French)	24,000
Twenty-four temporary barracks at 430 livres each, on delivery at the place of deſtination, will coſt	10,320
The erecting dwellings for the workmen, together with the neceſſary ſtorehouſes	180,000
To work 20,000 quintals of iron, ſix Catalonian forges will ſuffice; which, together, with the expence of making a canal for the general conveyance of water to all the pipes will coſt . . .	96,000
We have already obſerved, that the weight of theſe different articles, which are to be conveyed by land carriage, will amount to 254,000 quintals, and require 28 teams, to be drawn by four oxen each. To this, ſhould be added	
Livres	310,320

the

Brought over Livres	310,320
the carriage alſo from the coal works to the forges of 72,000 quintals of charcoal, neceſſary for working 20,000 quintals of iron, which will require four carriages more, in all 32 teams. But to be ſure of anſwering every exigency of this ſervice, 36 carriages and 144 oxen are abſolutely neceſſary. This at 150 livres each carriage, makes	5,400
And 150 livres for the purchaſe of each ox may be rated at . .	21,600
This forms a Total of Livres	337,320

OBSERVATION.

Tuſcany will furniſh the neceſſary oxen, which are far preferable to horſes and mules, becauſe they

are cheaper and are kept at leſs expence. Beſides in caſe of accidents or age, theſe animals have an intrinſic value,

The freight for ſea conveyance requires ſeven *alleges* or large *tartanes* (hoys) which will coſt 18,000 livres each: this makes altogether 126,000

Add thereto the ſum of . . . 337,320

And the Total Amount of primary Expences will be 463,320

N. B. Although the purchaſe of ſeven hoys is here made to amount to the ſum of 126,000 livres; the expence may be avoided, not being abſolutely neceſſary. For ſhould it be thought preferable to hire *tartanes*, the freight would then fall within the annual expences, which will reduce the primary ones

ones to 337,320 livres. Yet upon ſecond conſideration, it is certainly more advantageous to have veſſels belonging to the eſtabliſhment. In fine, ſhould it be determined on to make this primary advance, the ſeamen's wages muſt be deducted, and added to the account of the annual diſburſements.

Art. III. Annual Expence.

The expences are,

1. The intereſt of the capital of extraordinary charges of the primary eſtabliſhment.

2. The making the neceſſary roads for facilitating and forwarding the buſineſs in general of exploiting the woods in Corſica.

3. The purchaſe of ore in the iſland of Elbe.

4. The making of charcoal.

5. The wages of the artificers, and other workmen at the forges.

6. The wages of the wood cutters, fellers, hewers, and ſawyers.

7. The carmen, or team drivers' wages.

8. The keep of the neceſſary cattle.

9. The ſeamen's wages.

10. The wages of the overſeers and an allowance for the different unforeſeen expences.

Art. IV. Intereſt of the primary advances.

The intereſt of the capital employed in primary diſburſements ought to be rated at 10 per cent. or conſidered as a ſunk capital. For there are ſeveral of the objects, upon which it is advanced, that are liable to caſualties, being of a periſhable nature, ſuch as carriages, cattle, and ſhipping. On the other hand the buildings, forges, canals, and roads are not ſo liable to injury, and therefore conſtitute a real and ſolid capital fund, durable and permanent in

it's

it's nature; ſo that upon the whole, the annual expence ſhould not be rated at leſs than . . 60,000

Art. V. The Roads.

Allowing 2,000 toiſes for the annual continuation of the new roads, which rated at ſix livres per toiſe will be 12,000

Art. VI. The Ore.

The mineral of the iſland of Elbe yielding more than fifty pounds of forged iron per quintal; and the intended fabrication, being to the amount of 20,000 quintals, there will be a demand for 40,000 quintals of ore, which, at 24 ſols per quintal, will coſt . . . 48,000

REMARK.

In conſideration of the vaſt con-

Livres 120,000

ſumption

Brought over Livres 120,000

ſumption of ore, it is highly probable the original proprietors of this mineral ſubſtance may, on due repreſentation, make a conſiderable diminution in the price. The conſumption of this article will be rather more than leſs.

Art. VII. The Charcoal.

The making of charcoal coſts 10 ſols per quintal, or 100 ſols per cord, which will give ten quintals of charcoal, viz. two ſols for the cutting down and diſpoſing of a ſufficient quantity of wood to form a quintal, or 20 ſols, per cord; four ſols for carriage to the coal-works; and four ſols more for the converting the wood into charcoal, or 40 ſols per cord. In order to make 20,000 quintals of iron, the con-

120,000

ſumption

Brought over Livres	120,000
ſumption of charcoal will be 72,000 quintals: therefore this article will coſt upon the whole	36,000

Art. VIII. The Artificers, or Workmen, at the Forges.

It will require ſix forges to make 20,000 quintals of iron, and eight men to each forge; in all 48 men at 40 ſols per day, the one with the other; and it is calculated that the whole work will take up the ſpace of 300 days labour	28,800

Art. IX. The Wood-Cutters, Fellers, Hewers, and Sawyers.

Theſe woodmen are to cut up a quantity of wood on the premiſes, equal to 8,000 cords, appropriating the ſame to its different uſes, as has been already	
Livres	184,800

obſerved.

Brought over Livres	184,800
obſerved. This work would require 45: viz. ten wood-cutters, twenty fellers, and fifteen ſaw-yers, for 300 days; which at 40 ſols per day, the one with the other, will coſt	27,000

N. B. The cutting down and diſpoſing of the wood deſtined for firing, coſts 30 ſols per cord; the timber fit for houſe and ſhip-building, or for planks, coſts felling, hewing, and ſawing the pines, three ſols per cubic foot; the oak-holms, five ſols, or upon an average of four ſols per cubic foot. Sawing coſts 10 ſols per cubic foot, when the wood is reduced into ſmall planks, or ſmall parcels; but ſix only, if the planks are thicker, or parcels larger.

Livres	211,800

Art.

Brought over Livres 211,000

Art. X. The Carmen, or Team Drivers.

The 36 carmen, or drivers for the 32 teams, at 30 ſols per day, will coſt, per annum, or for 300 days work 16,200

Art. XI. The keep of the Cattle.

The keep of 44 oxen, at twelve ſols per day, will coſt annually . 31,526

IMPORTANT REMARK.

In regard to this article it is proper to obſerve, that the totality of this expence would only take place for the firſt or ſecond year at moſt; and it is evident that one third of the above charge might be appropriated to the culture of natural

Livres 258,726

or

Brought over Livres 258,726

or artificial meadows, where the ſoil is good. This would furniſh the neceſſary provender, which has hitherto been imported from Arles, in Provence, on account of the very great ſcarcity of this article in Corſica.

Art. XII. The Seamen's wages.

The hoys of 1,500 burden each, amounting to three thouſand quintals of Provence weight, or four thouſand avoirdupois, require for working each veſſel a crew of nine men; viz.

A Captain at	150	livres	per month
A Mate	80	do.	do.
Six Sailors	40	do.	do.
A Cabin boy	30	do.	do.

The whole makes 500 livres per month, or 6,000 livres per annum. Thus the ſeven Tar-

Livres 258,726

Brought over Livres 258,726

tanes neceſſary for this ſervice would coſt yearly 42,000

It has been already mentioned, that the ſeven veſſels, this ſervice would neceſſarily require, could perform nine voyages yearly from Corſica to Provence, and return as often; in the whole we may reckon 126 voyages. Suppoſing the company, as we ſaid before, ſhould wiſh to avoid making a primary advance of 126,000 livres, the purchaſe money for the ſaid veſſels, and ſhould prefer to take in pay large traders, the freight of theſe veſſels, which carry about 200 ton, will coſt, per voyage, at leaſt, 800 livres per veſſel. According to this calculation the 126 voyages will coſt 100,800 livres annually—whereas, they may be brought to coſt

Livres 300,726

no

Brought over Livres 300,726

no more than 42,000 livres per annum: this, together with the intereſt of 126,000 livres, would make a conſiderable ſaving, by having veſſels of one's own. The intereſt would, at leaſt, amount to 50,000 livres per annum.

Art. XIII. The wages for the Overſeers, &c.

Beſides blackſmiths, fellers, hewers, ſawyers, and drivers, there would be an indiſpenſable neceſſity of engaging for directing and ſuperintending the different departments in this extenſive undertaking, (beſides a number of aids and aſſiſtants to forward and promote the ſervice).

Livres 300,726

Brought over Livres 301,526

TO WIT.

	Salaries.
A Director General at .	6,000
A Sub-Director . . .	3,000
An Engineer	4,000
Two aids to do. the one at 2,400, and the other 1,600 livres	4,000
A Comptroller . . .	2,000
Two Warehousemen, one at 1,500, and the other at 1000 livres	2,500
A head Clerk and book-keeper	1,800
Two under Clerks, at 1,500 the one, and 1,000 livres the other	2,500
A Surgeon	2,000
An Apothecary . . .	1,500
A Chaplain	1,200
A Steward of the Infirmary	600
Livres	31,100

Livres 301,526

Brought over Livres		301,526
Salaries brought over	31,100	
A Maſter Baker . . .	720	
A journeyman to do. .	500	
A Superintendant of the Teams, &c.	1,200	
An aid to do.	500	
Two Superviſors for Shipping and landing the cargoes	1,440	
The Maſter General of the Forges	3,000	
A Superintendant of the Coal Works . . .	2,000	
A Maſter Carpenter to lot out the ſeveral ſorts of wood	2,400	
A Maſter Blackſmith .	1,200	
Three aſſiſtants at 400 livres each	1,200	
A Maſter Maſon . . .	1,200	
Livres	46,460	
Livres		301,526

Six

Brought over Livres		301,526
Salaries brought over	46,460	
Six journeymen to do. at 400 livres each . . .	2,400	
A Maſter Joiner . . .	1,000	
Two journeymen to do. the one at 500, and the other 600 livres . . .	1,100	
A Maſter Wheel-Wright	1,000	
Two journeymen to do. the one at 500, and the other at 600 livres . .	1,100	
A Harneſs Maker, or Sadler	720	
A journeyman to do. . .	500	
A Head Gardener . .	1,000	
Two under Gardeners, the one at 400 livres, the other at 500 livres	900	
Six Day Labourers, at 400 livres each	2,400	
Total amount of the Salaries . . . Livres	58,580	58,580
	Livres	360,106

Brought over Livres 360,106

Art. XIV. The unforeſeen Expences.

In fine, to make a ſufficient allowance for contingencies, or unforeſeen expences, ſuch as journies, office charges, poſtage of letters, purchaſe of books, inſtruments, the making of chymical experiments, the premiums given for encouragement: theſe different articles are rated at the collective of 9,894

Total Livres 370,000

We have entered into a minute detail of the annual diſburſements in the propoſed enterpriſe, and we find they amount to 370,000 livres. In this eſtimate, is compriſed the ſum of 6,000 livres for the commercial intereſt of the capital ſunk, in the extraordinary advances made at the commencement of the eſtabliſhment. It remains now to eſtimate

eſtimate the produce of this operation, in order to aſcertain the profits ariſing therefrom.

Art. XV. The Produce.

The three principal articles of produce, the quantity and price of which, ſuppoſing them delivered at Marſeilles, have been fully detailed above, and are as follow:

1ſt. Timber and Planks.

2d. Wood for fuel.

3d. Iron in it's raw ſtate, with a due allowance for the quantity of native ſteel, which conſiderably enhances the value of a great part of the iron,

Forty thouſand feet of timber or planks, which may be obtained from 2000 cords, ſet apart for that uſe, at 40 ſols per cubic foot delivered at Marſeilles or any other port in the Mediterrean will produce 80,000

Brought over Livres	80,000
Six thouſand weight of fire wood form 600 cords, at three livres per weight	180,000
Twenty thouſand quintals of forged iron at 18 livres per quintal avoirdupois, makes, in the whole, the ſum of	360,000
Total Livres	620,000

Art. XVI. The Balance.

The annual expence compriſing the neceſſary ſum for the reimburſing the primary capital for the extraordinary advances makes	370,000
The annual produce amounts to	620,000
Balance in favour of the annual profits, accruing to the Company, Livres	250,000

Art.

Art. XVII. Sundry advantages accruing to the State.

From the above ſum of annual profits (250,000) we have only to make a reduction, in reality a conſiderable one, but which has for object an article that the author had principally in view, when he drew up this MEMORIAL, viz. the direct and immediate advantages accruing to the ſtate, or the department of Corſica in particular, from this, or ſimilar undertakings, that may be formed in this iſland.

It is the intereſt of every government that individuals ſhould enrich themſelves by induſtry, and by employing their reſpective capitals in the cultivation of profitable arts. But as a revenue is requiſite for the maintenance of a force ſufficient to preſerve good order, individuals ſhould contribute to the formation of this revenue, by a voluntary ſacrifice, on their part, of an equal ſhare of their profits. The medium of direct im-

poſts being in the kingdom the four twentieths, or the one fifth of the general revenue, the company, whoſe operations have been detailed above, and whoſe annual profits reſulting from the exertion of it's induſtry, and the advances of a very conſiderable capital, would amount to two hundred and fifty thouſand livres, ſhould contribute to the Provincial Exchequer about fifty thouſand, or the fifth part of its profits. Agreeable to this plan it is propoſed to lay a proportional duty on the various produce ariſing to the company from the privilege of exploiting the foreſts in the iſland of Corſica,

Art. XVIII. Duties impoſed on the exports of Wood and Iron.

The exploitation of the domain of GALERIA, divided into forty years, would yield an annual produce to the amount of ſixteen thouſand cords. Suppoſing that the ſaid quantity of wood was divided into three diſtinct parts, and their reſpective uſes aſcertained as follows; viz. the amount of two thouſand cords

cords for timber and planks, which would yield forty thouſand cubic feet: ſix thouſand cords for firewood, and eight thouſand cords to be converted into charcoal, with which twenty thouſand quintals of iron might be forged.

Therefore it is propoſed to impoſe a duty of five ſols per cubic foot on timber in general exported from Corſica, which, for forty thouſand cubic feet would produce the ſum of	10,000
Twenty ſols per cord for fire wood exported, would yield for ſix thouſand cords	6,000
Thirty ſols per quintal, of forged iron, would produce for 20,000 quintals.	30,000
Total Livres	46,000

This ſum amounts nearly to the fifth part of the profits above ſpecified; and if it

is conſidered, that the part of the wood capable of yielding ſuch a revenue is the one fortieth part of the woods in Corſica, it will appear, that this iſland, which actually does, and moreover has for theſe twenty years paſt, coſt the ſtate the annual ſum of nine hundred thouſand livres, can be able to ſupply its own exigencies; as its annual income would amount to one million, eight hundred, and forty thouſand livres. Beſides, this revenue being no more than one fifth part of the profits of other companies that might enter upon ſuch an undertaking, would occaſion in the province a circulation of an encreaſed capital of triple, or quadruple value.

Art. XIX. The particular advantages accruing to the Province.

The advantages of eſtabliſhments of this nature, if ſet on foot, and ſeconded by due encouragement, throughout Corſica, would be very great and extenſive.

ROADS, which are as it were the rich veins of a commercial and well regulated country, would, by means of theſe improvements, be multiplied in every direction, as well as the *bridges*.

The WOODS and moſt deſerted ſpots would be peopled with inhabitants by degrees, and become more and more acceſſible and connected.

The WATERS ſtopped in their courſes, and formed into reſervoirs, would fill the canals deſtined to enable the pipes to act at the forges, in lieu of bellows; they might likewiſe ſerve to irrigate the neighbouring grounds; and a country which receives, from rain and melted ſnows, one half more water than all France put together, would no longer ſuffer from an abſolute want of watering which is occaſioned by the rapid declivity of its lands, that carry off the waters from the mountains into the ſea, without the inhabitants deriving the leaſt benefit from ſo manifeſt an advantage.

Lands

Lands hitherto neglected would improve from culture, and amply repay, by a grateful return, the induſtrious farmer for his pains. By giving thus a ſuitable direction to the waters, they would facilitate the formation of artificial meadows, a thing totally unknown in Corſica: yet cultivators in general conſider this ſyſtem as the very eſſence of rural economy.

The free circulation of air would be eſtabliſhed in the *Gorges* (the narrow paſſes and defiles of mountains) and this very air would be purified by the continual fires there would be over the ſeveral parts of the iſland. This is a circumſtance truly important, and well worth being attended to, as the country is known to be very unhealthy.

If due attention was paid to the fabricating and manufacturing of iron, induſtry would, in its various branches, aſſume freſh vigour, and call forth the aid of many ſecondary arts. This would provide uſeful occupation to numbers.

A ſeaſonable encouragement to induſtry would highly favour population, and augment the natural reſources of the iſland by giving vent to the ſale of the productions of the country.

Foreign companies, which alone are capable of ſetting on foot an eſtabliſhment of this nature on a large and extenſive ſcale, would cauſe a great circulation of ſpecie over the different parts of the iſland; a part of this ſpecie might be laid out in the purchaſing woods from thoſe communities, or individuals, who are of themſelves incapable of turning them to any advantage. This arrangement would tend to enrich the one and the other by ways and means, of which they had neither of them entertained the leaſt notion.

In a word, an extenſive fabrication of iron, in Corſica, once eſtabliſhed, it would be an eaſy matter to erect a number of workſhops for carrying on the ſeveral branches of this important buſineſs; from the firſt

ſtate, which is in *pigs* and *bars*, the iron has to paſs progreſſively through the different degrees of refinement, till it obtains from the ſkilful artificer, a final poliſh; affecting then the brilliancy of the diamond, this metal diſdains its original name, and is converted into what is called ſteel. This is the ne plus ultra of mechanic perfection and ingenuity. Wood and water are the two eſſentials in the working of iron.

The finding occupation for the foreſts in Corſica would prove a ſeaſonable relief to the ſouth of France, where they experience at the preſent moment a great dearth of wood, owing to the vaſt conſumption which has been made of this valuable commodity of late years.

CON-

CONCLUSION AND PETITION.

THE UNDERWRITTEN PETITIONER preſumes to ſet forth, THAT, actuated by a concern and zeal for the Public Weal, as well as his own private intereſt, during a reſidence of four years in the iſland of Corſica, has carefully enquired into and aſcertained the means of forming the moſt uſeful eſtabliſhments in the country. In ſpite of every natural obſtacle, he finds, after the moſt minute inveſtigation of the ſubject, THAT, the Woods in this Province form a moſt important and inceſtimable object of INDUSTRY, and conſtitute an intrinſic and permanent RESOURCE. The UNDERWRITTEN furthermore ſubmits it as his opinion, THAT the EXPLOITATION of the Foreſts, the eſtabliſhing iron forges and manufactories would prove the infallible means of regenerating CORSICA.

Convinced of the certainty of ſucceſs in this, or a ſimilar eſtabliſhment, the PETI-

TIONER wiſhes, on a liberal and extenſive plan, to undertake the ſaid enterpriſe, at the ſole *expence* and *riſk* of SELF AND COMPANY. By adopting this ſyſtem of Adminiſtration, Government will be ſhortly enabled to raiſe a REVENUE in this Province ſufficient to DEFRAY THE EXPENCES it occaſions.

The PETITIONER, therefore, PROPOSES, by way of trial, to *exploit* all the greater and leſſer woods *(Foreſts* and *Makis)* in the DOMAIN OF GALERIA, according to the plan here laid down. The ſaid Domain appertains to the Crown, and is ſituated on the Weſtern Coaſt of the Iſland. HE ENTREATS the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY to take the *premiſes* into their moſt ſerious *conſideration*, and he *(the Petitioner)* humbly hopes, and moſt reſpectfully ſolicits a grant, or excluſive privilege, for the term of forty years enſuing, of that extenſive CONCHA, (Beach) which is formed by the numerous torrents that diſcharge themſelves into the ſea, near the Tower and Port of Galeria.

The

The UNDERWRITTEN, offers to pay five ſols duty per cubic foot for all the timber hewn, or ſawed, that he ſhall export from the iſland; twenty ſols for all firewood per cord; and thirty ſols per quintal for all forged or fabricated iron: and he REPEATS, That in conſideration of the ſaid grant for exploitation made in his favour, or for his perſonal uſe and benefit, he WILL PAY to the State an annual ſum of forty to fifty thouſand livres, for woods, which have hitherto been of no uſe to the Public, for want of the neceſſary roads, and which never can become profitable, but by employing a very conſiderable capital, duly adminiſtered and ſeconded by every effort of induſtry.

One fifth of the above mentioned duties, the PETITIONER PROPOSES to allow to the PIEVE DE NIOLO, declaring at the ſame time that he is ready and willing on his part to remove every oppoſition reſpecting the *claim* which the INHABITANTS of the ſaid pariſh lay to certain woods within the juriſdiction of Galeria. NOW, as the matter

in litigation is merely conteſted for the ſake of the paſture grounds, other lands of equal fertility might be ceded to the Pieve upon a much better title. This arrangement might be eaſily effected, as there is a plenty of paſture land within the Domain. This will conciliate the common intereſt of the Pieve, the Department, and the State, at one and the ſame time.

AND, FINALLY, the PETITIONER entreats the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, in conſideration of his great zeal and attention, not to permit him to ſuſtain the heavy loſs of his paſt labours, through the frivolous objections of thoſe who are themſelves incapable of propoſing a better ſcheme, which is founded on the very nature of the objects in view, and calculated to regenerate the Iſland of Corſica. The producing a NEW REVENUE of fifteen hundred thouſand livres ſufficient to anſwer every exigency whatever of the adminiſtration of the Province: The ſaving to the Public Treaſury the ſum of nine hundred thouſand livres, hitherto

ſet

ſet apart for this purpoſe; an expence that muſt neceſſarily be continued, at leaſt in part, if this plan be rejected upon weak and trivial conſiderations: In a word, an increaſe of induſtry in favor of Corſica, to the amount of more than twenty millions per annum, are motives ſufficiently cogent to induce the UNDERWRITTEN to hope, that he will not be deprived of the permiſſion of proving, to demonſtration, the goodneſs and ſolidity of this his plan. The experiments will be made at his own expence, on a fixed Canton, or lot of wood, which is of no conſiderable advantage to any body.

In RETURN, it is more than probable, that he will be enabled to pay unto the State, in the ſpace of forty years, a ſum not leſs than ſixteen or eighteen hundred thouſand livres.

FOCARD DE CHATEAU.

ERRATA.

The Reader will perceive that the ſum carried over to p. 189, is 800 *livres* leſs than the total of p. 188. The firſt and laſt lines of that and the three following pages are, in conſequence, incorrect. The error has been rectified in the ſucceeding pages.

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